



St. Petersburg

London 18th June 1840

My dear Sir

Geo. Wright

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Wells Hospital

NOTES

taken

OF PHYSIOLOGY
OF THE
HUMAN
SYSTEM

from the Lectures of

N. CHAPMAN M.D.

VOLUME 1.st

JUN 1- 1897

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Class 10a No 138

Presented by

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Duo. Miles

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PRACTICE of MEDICINE.

The Practice of Medicine constitutes the most interesting & important part of our course. To the classification of diseases, the term Nosology is applied. Cullen is commonly considered the best author on this subject. Dr. Hosack is now however to be preferred. — Dr. J. Brown divided all diseases into Sthenic & Asthenic; or those above & those below the natural standard of health. But in this, he is not original; the idea having been suggested by Aristotle & other ancient writers.

It has occurred to me that diseases might be classed as they affect the different systems. I shall therefore treat of the diseases —

- 1.st of the Circulatory System; including the heart & blood vessels.
- 2.nd of the Digestive System; containing the stomach & intestines.
- 3.rd of the Respiratory System; embracing the Pulmonary organs.
- 4.th of the Absorbent system; consisting of the Lymphatics and the Lacteals.
- 5.th of the Secretory system; consisting of the Glands.
- 6.th of the Sensitive system; including the brain, nerves,

* This has been proposed as a question ever since the dawn
of medical science

and Spinal marrow.

7th of the Muscular system, containing the muscles & their appendages, the tendons & aponeuroses.

8th of the Cutaneous System; consisting of the skin.

9th of the Osseous system; including the bones & their appendages.

10th of the Generative system; consisting of the Genital organs in both sexes. I shall retain the names of diseases, as they now stand, as being sufficiently expressive.

OF FEVER

By far the most common of our diseases is fever. It has been computed that more than half of mankind die of fever. What its nature is unknown. *Cullen defines fever to consist in increased heat & frequency of pulse, after a shivering; accompanied with a disturbance in many of the functions, & a diminution of strength, especially in the limbs. These however are not always attendant on fever. Sometimes the system does not rise above the ordinary standard of temperature. In some fevers, there is great coldness, as in Typhus, & especially in our winter Epidemic. Sometimes the patient feels hot, when he is

4 * The reverse is equally true.

* This is not a necessary or uniform ingredient in fevers

* Even Boerhave himself admits this.

cold. * Nor do chills always precede fever. The pulse also is not invariably accelerated. * Disturbance of the functions happens in almost all diseases; as well as lassitude. - Boerhaave reckons three symptoms attendant on fever: shivering, frequent pulse & augmented heat. But these I have shown do not invariably happen. * - Febrile affections are usually divided into Idiopathic & Symptomatic, or original & the reverse. Every fever however is secondary or Sympathetic; as fever often succeeds wounds. Fever is also brought on by ^{inoculation} inoculation. Fevers are produced likewise by poisons: as Opium, Arsenic & spirituous liquors. Idiopathic fevers are produced also by miasmata. These vapours are entangled with the Saliva, are swallowed, irritate the stomach, & thus produce fever. Some think that they produce the effect through the Lungs. But this is erroneous. What renders it probable that the miasmata are introduced into the stomach is that by eating plentifully, we are protected against them. But even if it does happen through the lungs, the fever is produced by irritation, & still it is sympathetic. I consider however that every fever has its origin in the stomach.

Cullen subdivides fevers into Intermittent & Continued. Others have added the order of Remittent.

* These are call'd Quintans, Septans & Nonans.

Intermittent Fever.

ny

By an Intermittent, we understand a fever, consisting of a succession of paroxysms, between ^{each of} which there is a complete intermission called *Apyrexia*. Different names are applied to the different kinds of Intermittents. That which occurs every twenty four hours is called a *Quotidian*: when it occurs every other day, or once in forty eight hours, it is called a *Tertian*: when it happens once in seventy two hours, it is called a *Quartan*. - Double tertians, double & triple quartans, have sometimes occurred. Sometimes also they occur on the fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth day: Some say they have occurred once every one or two months, even once every year. These are called *Menstrual* ^{Intermittents & Annual}.

On the seventh, fourteenth, & twenty first days, the patient is very liable to an attack. There is a strong disposition in this fever to an annual ^{or semiannual} recurrence. The three primary forms are the most frequent: the quotidian, tertian & Quartan. Of these the tertian is most frequent, natural, & easiest of cure. Next to this is the Quotidian. The Quartan is very ^{scarcely} rare. The tertian generally appears in the spring & the quartan in the autumn. Their forms are distinguished by paroxysms. The paroxysm of the Quotidian generally happens in the morning: that of the tertian

* Why these paroxysms happen at regular intervals is most obscure & inexplicable. It was supposed to depend on planetary influence, but this is very absurd. The question has obtained no rational solution. * Tumours & ulcers on the surface of the body assume a shrivelled & pallid appearance.

* Redness of face, throbbing of the temples, pain in the head, nausea -

* These symptoms remain for a period of time exceedingly indefinite.

* The urine now deposits a lateritious sediment.

* The attack sometimes goes off by urine or stool without any perspiration.

* The same thing I have repeatedly remarked in the abdominal muscles.

* The common opinion that they are produced by animal putrefaction is erroneous. It has been maintained that they are by no means confined to marshes. They are also thrown up in a clayey soil, covered by woods even on mountains.

noon; & that of the Quartan at night.* Each paroxysm has a cold, hot sweating stage. The cold stage is ushered in with languor, sluggishness of motion, yawning, ^{stretching} ^{thirst} ^{the patient shrinks} the face is pale, & the skin ^{is} constricted.* Soon after this, universal rigors, pain in the head, loins & extremities come on; the pulse is frequent & the urine ^{the respiration is more hot and distant} copious. ^{the bowels remain compressed} This stage remains an hour or longer. Then heat, anxiety, restlessness & thirst come on, & the pulse rises.* At last a sweat appears first on the forehead & spreads all over the body, which restores the system to its natural state.* By some ^{as Bleghorn} it is asserted that the cold stage is sometimes wanting, & at other times the hot stage does not appear. What is still more curious is that the hot stage sometimes precedes the cold.* Sometimes the system is untaken, & some particular part suffers only: thus the extremities may have a cold, hot sweating stage. This very frequently happens to the eye.* Intermittent fever is often combined with other diseases; as Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Colic, Gout, Headache, Rheumatism, Hepatitis, Pleurisy, Dropsy, Epilepsy, Apoplexy &c. The common causes of Intermittent fever are marsh exhalations. This idea was suggested by ^{Lancisi} an Italian Physician. How they produce it is unknown.* The origin of it is sometimes obscure, for it happens where no such exhalations appear to exist. But they

* This is secondary, being produced by the operation of the exciting cause.

* From congestion in some of the Thoracic or abdominal viscera. If in the hot stage, it happens by convulsions or apoplexy.

may be waisted by the wind a great way. Other causes also produce it: as, depression of the system to debility, penurious diet, fatigue & anxiety. Heat may also produce it. Cold is another cause of it: this is most apt to produce it when connected with moisture. An accumulation of bile in the stomach is a remote cause of it. * Intermittent fever can only be confounded with hectic fever. - Pro. When it is regular, & the paroxysms are short & free, it is a favourable sign. When the paroxysm comes on later every day, the fever is on the decline. A deposition in the urine of red sand is a favourable sign. If the reverse happens, it is unfavourable. The most obstinate cases are not always the most dangerous. If without any reasonable cause, there is a great violent paroxysm, it is commonly the last. Intermittents may be converted into Continued fevers. Death is most apt to occur in the cold stage.⁴ In the sweating stage death seldom happens. - On dissection, inflammation is found in the stomach, lungs, liver &c. if death has taken place in the cold stage: but if it has happened in the sweating stage, there is an engorgement of blood in those parts.

Treatments This is divided into that which is proper for the paroxysm, & that which is proper for the Apyrexia. -

* A hot Lemon-ade, or any of the herb-teas.

* On account of the extreme delicacy of the stomach. The same objection applies to Specacchara.

The first endeavour to overcome the cold stage. To effect this, the patient is to be placed in bed & warmly covered. Warm applications should be made to his body, & hot drinks may be administered.* Where the paroxysm is violent, other measures are to be taken. Here stimulants become necessary, as Ether, Carbonate of Ammonia, Brandy &c. But the very best is Opium. It speedily relieves the pain, diffuses a glow over the body, establishes an equilibrium, & brings on the hot stage, which is so desirable. Emetics are sometimes necessary, if an oppressed condition of the stomach exists, attended by nausea & vomiting. The application of the Tourniquet was once recommended: but it is productive of little or no advantage at all. - On the use of Opium, we must principally rely.

Hot stage. Our object here is to cause a solution of it by inducing perspiration. This may be done by mild diaphoretics. In Europe, James's powders are generally employed. I have not found them advantageous.* Warm water is extremely good. In country practice, the Eupatorium, Pentstemon &c are in high repute. The best diaphoretic here is the Spiritus Mindereri. The dulcified spirit of Nitric acid often succeeds. When much nausea exists, the effervescent draught is a good remedy.

* Cases treated by it he says, are never follow'd by visceral obstruction and dropsy.

* We have a congestion of venous blood in some important organ as the brain: these cases, manage them as we will generally prove fatal.

R. P. E. acacia In disordered state of stomach
 Carb. Potass $\bar{a} \bar{a} \bar{z}$
 lb. Mentha gr \bar{v}
 Tr. Opie gr $\bar{x} \bar{x} \bar{x}$
 M. S. Table spoonful every hour.

* In the sweating stage, nothing is commonly ^{required}: but should the sweating prove inordinate, it is to be restrain'd by the appropriate measures.

* It was originally employ'd in Intermittent Fever. Little diversity of opinion now exists as to the time of exhibition.

Opium has also been strongly recommended in the hot stage. It was used by ~~Linnaeus~~, who thought highly of it. * I did not think much of it at first, but I have found it in a weak state of the system very advantageous. This is the treatment for the common Intermittent fever. (But where the system refuses to react, * we must invigorate it by Rubefacients, as Cayenne pepper & brandy, Turpentine, Sinapisms, & the internal use of Opium. Emetics are sometimes here very serviceable. It would seem that bleeding was necessary, but it cannot be employed.) Where however there is much determination to the head, topical bleeding is advantageous. In the hot stage, we are sometimes called upon to go farther. Where the reaction is too violent, we have a determination to the ^{Lungs} brain & here the lancet is imperiously demanded, & at the same time, other depleting measures. * — Enema of cold water.

Apirexia. — The remedies here are such as make an impression on the stomach. The Peruvian Bark is to be preferred for this purpose. * Boerhaave, Van Swieten, & Sydenham recommended giving it after the paroxysm. But the reverse is now held. The only circumstance, requiring delay, is the evacuation of the alimentary canal. This may be done by Tartar Emetic & Calomel. Besides these evacuations, bleeding will also sometimes be

* Intermittent Fever is commonly more or less inflammatory in the commencement.

R. Pulv. Cincho. ʒj.
Pulv. Serpent. ʒj
Carb. Potass gr II
Pulv. Iro III.

℞ Pulv. Cinch. ʒj
Conf. Opii ʒj
Succ. Limon. ʒj
Succ. ac. Anni ʒj
Vin. Rose ʒviij

S. Wine glass 2 to 6 -

* In some fluid, as Milk, Wine, mate-roof tea, a solution of Liquorice &c

demanded. * I never resort to Tonics, untill the system is prepared for them. Intermittent fever is sometimes combined with visceral obstruction, where the bark is commonly inadmissible. Cullen allows this. But even here if no inflammation exist I have used the bark with decided advantage. The treatment for the inflammation consists in bleeding, blistering, mercurial purgatives.

Cullen recommends the bark to be given just before the expected paroxysm. But this I have found to aggravate the disease. Some recommend it in every stage, especially the hot. The common way of giving it, is to administer \mathfrak{zj} a day, in divided doses of \mathfrak{zj} at a time. In the West India Islands, it is the practice to give \mathfrak{zj} at a time. As a general rule, we should give as much ^{NY} as the stomach will bear. It may be improved by the addition of some aromatic, as cloves; \mathfrak{zj} or \mathfrak{z} of which may be added to the \mathfrak{zj} of Bark: or Coram of Tartar, or any fixed alkali, as potash or Soda. - When the bark cannot be retained in substance, we must resort to a decoction of it: this may be united to ~~any~~ aromatic, as orange peel &c. This is particularly necessary for children. Besides the decoction, an infusion is also used. This is generally considered ineffectual: but the Peruvians take the infusion altogether. It is very common to unite tincture of Bark with \mathfrak{ss} . - Extract of Bark,

* The Sulphate of Quinine has within the last summer obtained great celebrity - ssr is about equivalent to ʒj of Bark. Its use is to be limited to the *Spysrenia*. The dose is ʒij every hour. It may be given in form of pill or solution in the following way:

Sulph. Quin. ʒviij	} The dose of this is a teaspoonful every hour
P. P. Arabic. ʒssx	
Sulph. Acid. ʒttxxv	
Aq. Cinnamon. ʒj	

* To do away irritation it is proper to add a little Laudanum to each dose ~~exona~~.

There are now between thirty & forty species of bark: three only are retained.

Salt of Bark &c are comparatively inert. The French chemists have detected an alkali in bark, call'd Cinchonin, which is equally as efficacious in doses of two or three grains, as bark in ℥j. * Bark is frequently combin'd with other medicines for particular purposes. When it excites nausea, an aromatic may be added to it. When it induces costiveness, Rhubarb may be join'd with it. When it brings on acidity, it may be combin'd with Magnesia: When it excites Diarrhoea, Opium may be given along with it. -- But when bark cannot be given by the mouth, it is usual to resort to it in the form of injection. I have seldom employ'd it in this way: but in children I have done some good with it. I do not think however that it will in this way cure the disease. When the rectum becomes irritable by the pipe, 2 or 3 drs. of bark may be entangled with the mucilage of Gum Arabic, or Starch, & be injected. *

Bark has been employ'd externally in form of Cataplasms. Baths or Pediluvia of it are also useful. In the dry state, it has also been applied to the skin. ^{by some} Darwin has employ'd it by sprinkling over the skin. It has also been the practice to girdle the bark in a bag & wear it on the body. But even this will not always cure the disease, & is a poor substitute for its internal use. * Which of the species of bark is best, is uncertain.

* Dr. Jackson recommends the following prescription:

Confect. Opi. ℥ss	} The whole to be taken at three doses, about nine hours before the expected paroxysm. It is reputed to be very efficacious.
Cost. Peruv. ℥ss	
Confect. Opi. ℥ss	
Succ. Limon ℥iv	
Acid. Acetic. ℥j	
Vin. Port. ℥ss	

† or that preparation of it which is denominated Fowler's solution.

* Even under the most favourable circumstances, it will seldom cure the disease.

* It was introduced by Adair & Monroe; the latter of whom recommended the following prescription: I generally give this with Opium.

* This is especially adapted to Quartan agues.

The red, was at first considered the best, when obtained pure, certainly, is. The Yellow of late has superseded it. On the whole I prefer the red bark when obtained pure. It contains infinitely more Cinchonin. - - - Next to the Bark is. Arsenic. It has done much good in this disease. Its powers however have been over-rated. Whoever depends on it will be disappointed. In all the weak forms of Intermittents, it will do injury. The arsenic has no tonic properties. It creates nausea, adenomatous swellings, a cold pallid surface, a reduction of the circulation, nervous diseases, & a prostration of strength. * It is decidedly inferior to bark. Sometimes however in children, the medicine will be found advantageous. In the paroxysm it is apt to create nausea. Combined with bark, it answers very well. The dose of Fowler's solution, the preparation generally employed, is ten drops, three, four or five times a day. We give it until the system is improved.

The Sulphate of Copper or Blue Vitriol is a very valuable remedy. It may be given in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. * But it is more commonly given combined in the following way:

Sulp. Cupr. grs IV	} To be made into 10 pills, & to be taken three four or five times a day. *
Ext. Cort. Peruv. grs. XXXII	

Some also recommend the Cuprum Ammoniacum. I have

* Of late the Prussiate of Iron has been recommended by Dr Gollicoffer, of Maryland: The dose is 3 or 4 grs. several times a day.

* On account of its disagreeable effects on the stomach.

* Dr. barmichael introduced it: The dose is 5 or 10 grs. 3 or 4 times a day.

* It is peculiarly adapted to Typhoid cases. Under exactly similar circumstances Black Pepper has been prescribed.

not employ'd it. The dose is 1 or 2 grs. occasionally. The preparations of Zinc are on the same footing & used similarly. *

Common Alum has also reputation in this disease. Cullen once gave it with Sulphur, but afterwards abandoned it. Linn says it is very serviceable. It occasionally proves effectual. Adair ^{Peruv. Bark} prescrib'd it with Canella Alba. Darwin says it is best when the disease is combin'd with Dysentery. Its dose is 5 or 6 grs, 3 or 4 times a day. The Saccharum Saturni has also been employ'd. I have tried it & find it rarely does good. of late, Sulphur has regain'd a good deal of reputation. It was first us'd ^{by Grainger} at the Cape of Good Hope given with brandy. It is prescrib'd, here in this form. -

Oxyd of Bismuth is a new remedy & has been little us'd. * I confide more in the Spt. of Turpentine. Its dose is a teaspoon full four or five times a day. - Spider's web has been recommended. It was us'd formerly by Linn. Dr. Jackson has revived the practice. I have found it an important remedy. It should be obtain'd from cellars, dark rooms &c. should be fresh. Its dose is 4 or 5 grs three or four times a day. - The Augustura has been greatly extoll'd of late. My experience with it is not extensive. It is given as the Peruvian Bark. Cascavilla is nearly similar to it. It may possibly be useful. It is given as the latter, in decoction, in the dose of a wine glass full.

* By itself I have never deriv'd any advantage from it.

* The Eupatorium Pilosum or Horehound is also deserving of some notice.

The *Sweetenia Febrifuga* has also been recommended. It is useful when the disease is associated with the bowel affections. *Gentian*, *Columbo*, ^{*Simarouba*} *Quassia* &c are all occasionally employed. Kino was once used a great deal. Dr. Withergill introduced it. Our experience is against it.* Combined however in the following way, it is very serviceable:

Pulv. Kino ℥ij. } To be made into ten or twelve powders &
 Pulv. Rad. Gent. ℥ss. } one given four or five times a day.
 Pulv. Gum Op. grsij.)

Charcoal has been recommended. It was introduced from the Mediterranean. In Dysenteric cases it is very useful. *Serpentaria* has long been employed. Sydenham used it with Wine. I am doubtful whether alone it will cure the disease. It is very useful when combined with bark in the following way:

Cort. Peruv. ℥ss. } To be divided into four or five powders;
 Pulv. Serpentar. ℥j. } & the whole taken during the day.
 Carbon. Sod. grs. xxx)

The *Eupatorium Perfoliatum* has obtained great celebrity. It is used in the Pyrexia or paroxysm. It may be given in powder or decoction. The *Centuary* is given in all stages of the disease. *Cornus Florida* or Dogwood is much employed. It is given as the bark. *Prunus Virginiana* is nearly allied to it. Many species of

* The *Lichedendron Pulchra* has also had some credit. It is greatly extolled by Dr Rush. Chermut is preferred by some practitioners.

* When the disease is kept up by habit a succession of Emetics seldom fails to succeed.

* or change of climate if possible by a sea-voyage.

* To prevent a recurrence of the disease, all the exciting causes are to be avoided.

* This definition is considered exceptionable by some writers.

* and in this opinion I am upheld by many writers.

Willow are employ'd. Oak has also been us'd. The Spanish oak is the best.* Other remedies have also been serviceable. Emotions of the mind have cur'd Intermittents. When the disease does not yield to these remedies, it generally depends on disorder'd viscera: here mercury is necessary.* Blisters may also be employ'd. Small repeated bleedings are occasionally demand'd. If it resist these measures, we should recommend a journey*. The diet should be attended to. When we evacuate the patient for his cure, light & abstemious diet is necessary. But when the fever occurs in the weak & aetudinary, rich diet is necessary. Calves foot jelly is very effectual. Free eating & drinking is serviceable.*

CONTINUED FEVERS.

Continued Fevers run their whole course with no intermission, though some remission & exacerbation occur daily.* Where there is no intermission or remission, they are call'd Continent Fevers. The remission & exacerbation commonly occur morning & evening. Continued fevers are divid'd into Synocha & Typhus. I believe Synocha has no real existence*. Every case has some local disease making it a Phlegmasia. Of continued fevers, the most common is the Bilious Inflammatory Fever.

* During the autumnal season, and when there have been vicissitudes of weather.

† Its mode of action is very intelligible — it is a direct stimulus.

* It assumes various shapes. Of the Diagnosis, I need say nothing: The season of the year, the portion of climate, the vehemence of the attack, distress of the stomach & allorment of skin, sufficiently distinguish it.

Bilious Inflammatory Fever.

Bilious Inflammatory Fever, prevails all through the United States, & particularly to the south. It arises from marsh exhalations, & occasionally produced by such causes as excite Intermittent fever. Intermittent, Remittent, & Continued bilious fevers are nearly the same. Continued bilious fever is most common in low marshy places. Excessive heat may bring it on. Its ^{exciting} causes are much the same as those of ^{other} fevers. Indulgence in eating & drinking, ^{violent exercise} exposure to night air &c may produce it. It is preceded by languor, ^{anxiety, sighing,} heaviness, dullness & listlessness; ^{gyming} severe pains in the back, head & extremities, great heat, ^{stomach & intestines} thirst, sickness, nausea & vomiting; a full strong pulse, determination to the head, suffused countenance, ^{laboured respiration} red eyes, delirium, salubrity of the skin, furred tongue &c. In the morning there is a manifest abatement of the symptoms, & an appearance of perspiration. This however is of short duration & it proves more & more violent. The fever pursues its course in this way. It is sometimes ^{converted} into Typhus, Remittent or Intermittent fever. Commonly it is here a disease of increased action, requiring depleting remedies. - It is favourable when the pulse becomes soft, the skin temperate, the tongue ^{thirsty & abated} clean, & when

* But when stupor, delirium, prostration of strength, irregular pulse, nervous tremours, unequal temperature, gastric distress, ^{hauchskin} furid tongue, &c occur, the case is highly alarming.

* Could I for a moment believe in the incompetency of our remedial resources to cure Bilious Fever, I would at once without hesitation, strike the flag of our profession & no longer cheat the public with fraud and imposture.

* and tempered by sound discretion. —

* They are required from large accumulations of bile & other vitiated contents.

the urine deposits a lateritious & turbid sediment, when reason returns
 &c. * Dissections show inflammation in the stomach, intestines, as well
 as in the brain: a congested state of the blood in the liver & viscera.

TREATMENT. It is a question whether this disease can be cured
 by art. It is contended by ^{Pringle} Boileghorn, & Fordyce &c. that if a cure takes
 place at all, it is spontaneously, & that it can only be alleviated
 by our means. This reasoning however is fallacious. * Bleeding, e-
 -vacuations & a salivation cure it in numerous instances. It is
 however a difficult matter to cure it when once established. There
 is a tendency in this fever to a spontaneous cure on certain days. -
 Hippocrates calls these the critical days. They are the third, fifth,
 seventh, ninth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth & twentieth or
 as some have it the twenty first days. The critical days in our
 country are not so observable. - The first indication in this dis-
 -ease is to reduce action. For this, bleeding is the best means. It
 should be directed with judgement. * Next in importance to
 this, are evacuations from the alimentary canal. * When we
 are called early, these should precede bleeding. But if the fever
 has continued, & irritated the blood vessels, bleeding should
 first be attended to. My practice is to direct an emetic; & the an-
 -timonial preparations are to be preferred: Tartaremetic, either

* And not be confined merely to the evacuation of bilious matter from the stomach.

* This circumstance was known a great while ago.

* We should continue these purgatives until black tarry stools come away.

* They detract from the mass of blood the more watery parts.

alone or with Spicacuan ha. They must be repeated for several days, as long as gastric distress indicates their use. * Emetics were at one time abandoned, but now they are again adopted. When carefully given, they generally check the disease; even in advanced stages, they are now acknowledged on all hands to be of immense utility. But when from idiosyncrasy, ^{prejudice} or any other cause, emetics cannot be prescribed, we must resort to Purgatives. Combinations of Calomel with Drastics, as Jalap, Pamboge, Rhubarb &c answer the purpose. Combining many of them together succeeds very well: as 3 grs. of Calom. 1 gr. of Jalap, 1 gr. of Rhub. 9 grs. of Pamb. 9 grs. of Scamm.: this is an excellent way. * It is a favourite practice where the stomach is loaded with bile, to unite an emetic, with a purgative, & thus excite artificial cholera: as Part. Emet. grs. Calom. grs. IV or V. Pamb. grs. ij. This excites violent puking & purging at the same time. It should be given during the remission of the fever. *

After sufficient evacuations, we next direct saline laxatives in small doses. * The best preparation is the following:

Sulph. Sod. ℥j.	} A table spoonful is to be taken every two hours.
Part. Antim. grs.	
Succ. Limon. ℥j.	} combinations of Ploom Salts & Calcinol
Aqua ℥ij.	

Magnesia also answers very well.

* They are called for by the heated condition of the surface.

* Denominated Refrigerants.

* The higher classes too approve their employment.

* We are rather to solicit sweating by mild means than extort it by rough measures.

Emmata may also, sometimes be resorted to, ^{with utility} they should be made of mild materials, as mola pos, water wall. Cold applications to the surface are recommended & are very useful. * They are used in the form of a blution, as persion, & affusion. Here the use of the sponge should be preferred, especially where the skin is hot. In advanced stages, where there is a chill, they are prejudicial. At this time the neutral salts are very advantageous & are much employed. Their mode of action is perhaps unknown. They however reduce arterial action, lower animal temperature & produce sweating. Of the class the best is Nitre. It is commonly combined with Calomel & Tartar Emetic, forming the Nitrous or Antimonial powders, as follows:

Nitr. Potass. ℥j.	} To be divided into eight powders & one taken every hour or two.
Calom. grs. x or xv	
Tartar. Antim. grj.	} This is suited to robust patients.

It is apt to purge: in this case, it is proper to exclude the Calomel. When it malicates the stomach, the Tartar Emetic may be omitted. --- Next we employ Diaphoretics. This practice is used even among the vulgar. * We are not however to resort to them in Inflammatory Fever, until sufficient evacuations have been made. The milder sudorifics are used. * The Antimonial preparations are commonly preferred. Hoffman, Cullen, & Gordyce

- * That it is often an excellent diaphoretic, cannot be doubted.
- * As a substitute, the pulvis eutimonialis has been used.
- * Whether it merits confidence, my experience will not allow me to say.

* Nausea is not in itself a salutary effort. Nausea from Antimony is like purging from Calomel; & in each instance the specific effect is destroyed.

- * We are in possession of many other diaphoretics, among which are --
- * They are more useful in the fevers called Phlegmasice.

* This is admissible only when we wish to keep up sweating for some time.

employ'd them. Very few are now us'd. The James powder claims a good deal of confidence*. It has not however a decided superiority over others. *In England & France the Golden Sulphur of Antimony has a preference. *It is inferior however to Tartar Emetic. This supercedes all the other Antimonial preparations. The manner in which it operates is perhaps unknown. Fordyce thinks it most effectual when it does not excite vomiting. Cullen maintains the contrary. I am of the former opinion. *It is not very easy however to obtain diaphoresis by this medicine without exciting vomiting. In common we direct $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. every two or three hours.

*Combinations of Specac. & Opium have been recommended; but they seem to do little good. *The Antimonials are endow'd with a specific febrifuge power. Sometimes they cannot be retained. The next best remedy is the Saline Mixture, which is made in the following manner:

<p> <i>Dec. Simon. ℥ij.</i> <i>carb. Potas. q. s. ad saturand.</i> <i>Sacch. Alb. ℥ij.</i> <i>Aqua ℥ij.</i> </p>	<p> <i>} A tablespoonful may be taken</i> <i>} every one or two hours.</i> <i>} Sometimes the Dulcefid Spirit of</i> <i>} Nitre may be added.</i> </p>
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External measures may promote the operation of these medicines. The vapour bath can here only be us'd. *Showering

* Its abuse had at one time brought the remedy into great discredit

* But rarely fails to aggravate the disease

* Cases of this description occur in miasmatic countries: even here Baste is not admissible, unless the tongue is moist & the skin relaxed.

* as *Serpentaria*, *Eupatorium*, *Centaur*, *Arsenic*, *Angelica*, *Sulphur* &c.

* Unless call'd for elsewhere by some local affection.

* In order that advantage may be deriv'd from them.

* Urg'd to Salivation. The two actions are incompatible & the febrile commonly yields to the mercurial.

however, is the best remedy.* It determines blood to the surface, it obviates the constriction of the extreme vessels & reduces arterial action. The action of sweating on the capillary vessels is very evident.

Next it is a question whether Bark is admissible. Cullen asserts that when Intermitents have changed into Remittents, & these into Continued, bark is admissible. But with us, bark does not commonly succeed.* We trust mostly to evacuations. In fevers however with a typhoid tendency, bark is very useful.* When the fever remits or intermits, bark may also be used, & other tonic medicines suited to Intermitent Fever.* When the bark can be got genuine, it is to be preferred to all other tonics. At this period too, blisters are of great utility: they should be applied to the extremities.* Some practitioners forbid their use, among whom is Fordyce. He thought they increased the disease. When there is much arterial action they do harm, but in reduced states of the system, they are very useful. They should be applied to different parts of the body, ^{as the antrum, thighs, &c.}

When these remedies prove unavailing, much confidence is reposed in Mercury.* It should be profusely employed. It should be used chiefly in form of frictions. It is not the common practice in this city to urge it to salivation. To the South this is more necessary, the fever being there connected with

* Dr. Marshall gives calomel in doses of a tablespoonful.

* The removal of the hair is productive of the greatest advantage.

* This is very common in the commencement, as well as in the advanced stage of the disease.

+ This is extremely refreshing and has sometimes the effect of an anodyne.

* This owing to the vitiated contents of the primæ viæ.

Hepatic derangement. The practitioners there treat the disease altogether with Mercury, & much is required to salivate. This is the general treatment, of the disease: but there are some local symptoms, requiring particular treatment.

1st Determination to the Head with Delirium. This is to be relieved by cold applications to the forehead, ^{of vinegar or cold ice-water} & topical bleeding by cups, leeches, or opening the Temporal artery. If these means fail, the hair is to be shaved, & cold applications again made. * If this does not succeed, a blister may be applied.

2nd Restlessness & want of sleep. * Bleeding is here demanded, to be followed by sponging the surface of the body ^{with cold water}. No advantage is gained from Opium. Sometimes ^{the camph. Emulsion} Hoffman's Anodyne liquor, Alcohol or Ether are beneficial. At the close of the disease however, Opium is very useful.

3rd Thirst. * Copious evacuations only remove this. But certain measures palliate it. By cleansing the mouth with Vinegar, Lemon-juice, yeast & great benefit is derived. Taking acidulated drinks relieves. Holding cold water or ice in the mouth palliates it. By chewing crackers, liquorice-root, or ginseng-root, it is relieved. When it depends on a ^{acid} ^{secretion} condition of the stomach, Calomel relieves it.

* This is reliev'd by the following articles: 1st The effervescent draught, or Seltzer water, 2nd Potash Mixture. 3rd Lime-water & Milk. 4th Magnesia in minute doses, 5th Saccharum Saturni. 6th Calomel. 7th Mint tea. 8th Bitter infusions, as Quassia, Sespentaria. 9th Vinegar & Pepper. 10th Coffee. 11th Tincture of cloves or Capsicum. 12th Fo-
mentations or Pediluvia. 13th Sinapisms to the ankles or soles of the
feet. 14th A blister to the stomach. 15th Laudanum, or an old
Opium pill. 16th Anodyne enemata or Suppositories.

* Lemon-ade, Vinegar-water, Apple-water, Bailey water, Rice-water &c

4th Gastric distress from nausea & vomiting. This is very common. It may proceed from an accumulation of bile: this is relieved by Emetics or mercurial purges. It may also depend on the irritation^{of the} stomach. * Here the effervescent draught or Seltzer water is of use. The Potash mixture is also very useful. It is made in the following way:

Carbon. Potas. ℥j.	A table spoonful is to be taken every hour, or half hour.
Pulv. Gum. Arab. ℥ij.	
Ol. Cinnamon. qtt. x.	Tincture of Cloves, Capsicum, hot fomentations, pediculiaria, a blister to the stomach, Laudanum, or an opium pill will sometimes stop the vomiting.
Tinct. Op. qtt. xxx.	
Aqua ℥v or v.	the stomach, Laudanum, or an opium

pill will sometimes stop the vomiting. Aodyne emet-
 = mata or a suppository of Opium are very good. Coffee is very ef-
 = fectual. Saccharum Saturni has acquired a great reputa-
 = tion: gr̄ij may be taken every hour or two: gr̄ss of Calomel every
 half hour often succeeds very well.

Drinks & Diet. - When dryness exists, it is a question whether the patient should be indulged. Some forbid it & others allow its copious use. A median course is to be pursued. Acidulated drinks are very good: as Tamarind water, * Rennet whey &c. common water is very good. ^{During the prevalence of the fever} These drinks prove nutrient. The patient is not to be

- * The apartment, should be well ventilated
- * By association then keep up the disease.
- * Next Beef-tea, chicken-water, boiled chicken, or any species of game.
- * There is always much eagerness on his part, but the stimulus is apt to reexcite fever.
- * The camphorated Sulep, Hoffmann's anodyne, Mustk Sulep, or the cobweb-pile I have often known to succeed.
- * They induce exhaustion & tend to bring on a relapse. - If debility continues, we use a course of Chalybeates & exercise on horse-back.

indulgd in eating at all. This desire is always a bad sign. Every thing which accelerates the pulse is to be forbidden. Light & conversation are particularly inadmissible. *The patient should not get out of bed.

Management during Convalescence. 1st The patient is to be removed to another room, or his sick apparatus, ^{as Vials, pills, boxes, plasters &c} be taken away.

He should likewise be shaved & have clean clothes put on him.

2nd He should accomodate his diet to the state of excitement. At first it should consist of Farinacea, as Tapioca, Arrow-root, ^{Sago, Rice} &c then oysters, eggs &c. The quantity should be small & often taken. Water is the best drink. Porter or Ale water may be allow'd.

3rd The patient should gradually return to the habits of society. He is to be kept from study & all company be excluded.

4th The patient is not too precipitately to take exercise out of doors. *If he is weak, commonly no medicine is required. But if the debility continue a great while, we may resort to Tonics, a tincture of Bark, or vegetable bitters, as Colombo, Quassia, Chammomile, Gentian or Elixir Vitriol &c. When morbid vigilance occurs, opium or the Black drop are necessary: tincture of Hop is also useful. *The bowels are to be regulated with care. When ^{Diarrhoea} constipation occurs, the Pstacea are necessary. ^{In constipation} Small doses of Rhubarb are also very good. Evacuations however are commonly to be forbidden. *

* This is also called Febricula or Inward Fever

* When of the former there are often two paroxysms in the day.

* Or warmth or pain in any part of the body,

* Pain in the head, back & extremities - * heat on the surface.

Bilious Fever may eventuate in Typhus, or a chronic state. The Chronic Bilious Fever, which is most common, is marked by a small, ^{coarse, hard} quick pulse, heat, a ^{bilious} complexion, ^{full} headache, ^{stiff} tumid abdomen, pain in the side, ^{scanty urine, condensed bowels & clay or ash-colored stools} adematous extremities &c. Its common type is Remittent or Intermittent. * Its cause is ^{of some of the Triquet} congestion. The remedies are purges, or the use of mercury to a slight salivation. If debility happens, a course of ^{the best practice, is to use the Blue Pile.} Nitric acid may be substituted. When much excitement prevails, bleeding & blisters are necessary. Tonics are pernicious: they lock up the system.

Typhus Fever

Typhus signifies Stupor or Heaviness. By nosological writers, it is divided into Typhus Mitior & Typhus Gravior. I cannot however conceive any (distinction) reason for maintaining this distinction. They are both, degrees of the same thing. Typhus Mitior is preceded by ^{stagnant} stupor, heaviness, debility, yawning, stretching, ^{loss of appetite} dejection of spirits &c. There are no chills. * At last the case is developed. Typhus Gravior comes on with prostration of strength, soreness of the muscles, succeeded by chills & fever, with a determination of

* As is indicated by throbbing of the temples, suffused cheeks
wild eye &c. tendency to delirium.

* with distraction of the senses, which is indicated by many
unmeaning motions. — and often runs so high as to con-
=stitute subultus tendinum.

* The surface becomes moist, the tongue clean —

* This cannot possibly be confounded with any other
disease — the debility, small pulse, flushed countenance,
wild eyes in the first stage, & dark brown excoriations
about the gums, nervous tremours, delirium & coma in
the second stage sufficiently distinguish it.

come in one day

Blood to the head; *the tongue is dry, hard & encrusted: the gums are also affected; the teeth are covered with a thick fur. In the commencement, the pulse is thick, quick, hard & corded, & respiration is difficult & laborious. At first the bowels are costive. There is much pain at the pit of the stomach, attended with nausea, vomiting, & great thirst. As the disease advances, every symptom is aggravated. Coma & delirium, slow & muttering, with a dilatation of the pupils come on. *The pulse is small, tremulous & frequent.

The temperature is unequal, & the nervous tremours are increased. ^{the} feces are dark & offensive. When the case is highly malignant, there are hemorrhages of dark, grumous blood from the nose, ears, mouth &c. Petechia & livid spots appear over the body; the pulse ^{increases} ~~increases~~, hiccup comes on, & death takes place. This is the course of a fatal case of Typhus Fever. But when the case is to terminate favourably all the symptoms gradually subside. *The pulse & stools become natural, the fever subsides, & in particular glandular swellings appear. *

The causes of Typhus Fever are many. Some writers affirm that it is produced by specific contagion alone. The sphere of the action of contagion however is small; never extending to an adjoining room, & in a well-ventilated apartment, it will not extend more than three feet. But contagion may be conveyed by Fomites, as cloths,

* This is exemplified in cases of prisoners brought out of jail and infecting other people

* It has been known to lie dormant for fifty or sixty or seventy days.

* This is most satisfactorily demonstrated by the experience of our own as well as other countries.

* On this point my mind is not fully made up; but I think a specific contagion ought to produce a specific disease. The Fever never prevails in warm weather, or in tropical countries.

* The first are soft & flabby & the second dark & grumous.

* It produces effects not less salutary in another way.

plaster, bricks &c. It may be carried in the clothing of an individual & the disease be given to another by him, while he shall escape himself. ^{*}Dirt seems to be a vehicle for it: hence dirty clothes are more apt to retain it. ^{*}The period at which the contagion takes effect after exposure to it, is uncertain. Most commonly it is between the tenth & twelfth days. Sometimes it is much sooner & at other times much later. ^{*}Dancroft considered that heat suspended its operation. -- Typhus Fever may arise from many other causes. It is induced by marsh miasmata, ^{fatigue} by grief, continual watching, a stermious diet, ⁺crowded places, & the sedative action of cold. ⁺Whether the disease brought on in this way, is exactly the same as that produced by specific contagion, is unknown. ^{*}In a practical point of view, it is of little consequence. Typhus from contagion is not common in this place. It is confined, ^{caught} to jails, ships, almshouses, hospitals &c. — Dissections of this disease show a dissolution of the solids & fluids. ^{*}There is an accumulation of purulent matter in the stomach, inflammation of the brain, & an engorgement of blood in the larger viscera, as the liver &c.

“(Treatment.)”... We commence the treatment of Typhus fever by an Emetic, if called in the forming stage of the disease. We give it with a design to evacuate the contagion from the stomach. ^{*}It also

- * Nor does the utility of the practice rest solely on theoretical grounds.
- * Exhibited in advanced stages, they not only prove incompetent but some times aggravate the symptoms.
- * Emetics may sometimes be advantageously repeated.
- * and afterwards the diffusible stimuli: this was introduced by Cullen, & imitated by his numerous disciples throughout the country.
- * by carrying off feculent matter from the alimentary canal.
- * It is to be recollected that in the commencement of the disease, the bowels are costive, & therefore demand purgatives. --
- * The ancients were unacquainted with the practice. It has not however been generally adopted in the U. States. This is owing to our attachment to the lance. In Europe they carry it to a great extent.
- * Independent of any reduction of temperature. My own conviction is that they act in both ways.
- * but continuing with increased vascular action & determination to the head,

subverts ^{or destroying} the nascent ^{or originating} impression made by the contagion. * Expe-
 -rience proves its utility. In general it is in the forming state
 of the disease only, that an emetic is to be given. * But I have
 now & then employed the remedy in the second stage of the fe-
 -ver, where there was much nausea & vomiting. * - The stom-
 -ach being evacuated, it was the former practice to employ
 the Antimonial preparations. * But about twenty years
 ago, the propriety of this practice was disputed, & for it, purg-
 -ing was recommended. This has been found very beneficia-
 -l. * It was introduced by Hamilton; who gave calomel & jalap
 alone or combined. * Purges do not induce debility here, as com-
 -monly supposed, but impart additional ^{vigour} strength. -- As auxi-
 -liary remedies, much confidence is reposed in cold applica-
 -tions to the surface. They seem to be demanded by the urgent
 -as burning skin, quick active pulse
 -symptoms. They overcome the constriction of the extreme ves-
 -sels, & produce a free perspiration. * They must not however
 be too ^{or indiscriminately} rashly employed. * Currie supposes that they act by ab-
 -stracting heat from the surface. Jackson however thinks they
 act as a stimulus. * He advises bleeding & other evacuants as pre-
 -liminary steps. The disease not being arrested by these mea-
 -sures, it becomes expedient to employ bleeding, both general &

* Having now mitigated the violence of the disease, we address our remedies to the surface.

* But this hypothesis is now entirely abandoned.

* The discredit into which it has fallen is owing to the small doses given & the impurity of the article.

* But this is less agreeable & is sometimes rejected.

* And the disease in the commencement is of the inflammatory cast.

* The actions of life are performed sluggishly, not from the want of power, but from the improper application of it.

* As the leading indication is to sustain the system,

* Particularly of a diaphoretic nature?

local, by leeches, cups &c. * - We next resort to Diaphoretics. These were employed by the Humoral Pathologists with a view of eliminating contagion. * There is however nothing peculiar in their operation. We prefer the mild to the stimulating articles. The Saline mixture is very appropriate. It allays thirst, produces sweat. The Dulcefied Spirit of Nitre has nearly the same effect. * It is demanded for a dose every hour or two. It is used alone or combined with Antimonial wine & Laudanum. Still more effectual is the Spiritus Mindereri. * - These are the remedies for the first stage of Typhus fever. They are principally evacuants. * I prefer this plan to that of Stimulants, which is the practice of the European physicians. The treatment of this disease has undergone a considerable change. Sydenham's practice was to deplete, & Cullen's to stimulate. - It may be laid down as a general rule, that in the early stages of all acute diseases, there is oppression & not exhaustion. * We therefore must relieve the system by unloading its burthen. But cases do sometimes occur, where there is great debility & weakness: here evacuations are improper, & we are compelled to administer Stimulants. The depleting plan is now however generally pursued.

Treatment for the Second Stage. - In the second stage of Typhus fever, there is a manifest reduction of pulse, & debility. * We are therefore to give Cordials & Diffusible Stimulants: the best of which is the

* This is call'd the Salutaris rule.

* But the susceptibility of the system to their impression soon wears away.

* It undoubtedly proves serviceable, but it is now rarely prescribed in this city. — Yet it is not without efficacy.

* The Dover's powder also answers very well

* Perspiration may be excited externally by means of heat. The application of vapour is only applicable at this stage of the disease. for the purpose, an apparatus has been invented.

* As they stimulate without any subsequent discharge.

Carbonate of Ammonia. This may be given in ^{in small doses} substance, or what is still better in the following way: *

Carbon. Ammon. ℥j. } A table spoonful is to be taken every one
Pul. Gum. Arab. ℥j. } or two hours.

Sacchar. Alb. ℥j. } To promote its operation, we may resort
Aqua ℥vj. } to the use of Wine-^{*}wh^y.

Some practitioners prefer camphor. I believe it inferior to the last medicine: but in a protracted case, it is of use. It may be given in substance, ^{in Milk or Seltzer water} or what is still better, in the following way:

Gum. Camph. ℥j. } The dose is the same as that of the former.

Pul. Myrrh. grs. xxx. } Camphor may also be given combined
Sacch. Alb. ℥j. } with Opium, ^{& Sassa.} or in Milk. *

Aqua ℥vj.

Certain Diaphoretic medicines are also of use. * We next resort to blisters. They allay pain & produce sweat. Some forbid their use, ^{as Pringle & Fordyce} others are favourable to them, ^{as Allen & Lipp}. They are to be applied on the extremities. Some prefer Sinapisms. * - To support the patient's strength, the Peruvian bark was at one time employed. It seems however now to have lost its credit. In particular cases, it is applicable. In the sinking condition of the system, it is very proper. Where the fever has a tendency to remit, it is also ^{highly} proper. The stomach will rarely bear it in substance: it is then to be conjoined with

* With the copious use of Wine & whey.

* In prescribing it, we should bear in mind how much the disease is varied by circumstances. — — —

* If more be allowed, it produces no good effect.

* If the contrary, we should withdraw it altogether or reduce the quantity.

* Which is made as follows: Gum Asafoetida. ℥ij. Ag. ferv. ℥ij. — Some writers say the Stolid articles are productive of signal advantage.

* But putrefaction never takes place in the living system.

Aromatics. If it will not be borne in any shape, Serpentaria may be substituted.* Aconite has also been praised. I do not like it.

What shall I say of Opium? Brown places it at the head of Stimulants. Fordyce objects to its use. Exhibited however, properly it is of great service. It should be given in small ^{gap short intervals} repeated doses.* The Turks & other Oriental nations use it for stimulation. I prefer however, Wine. It is more grateful to the stomach & stimulates it. A choice in Wines may be allowed. Pure Madeira is to be preferred. Cherry & Lisbon answer very well. The Europeans prefer claret. We begin their use moderately, ^{gradually increasing it} in general two pints are enough for the day & night.* When Wine proves beneficial, the pulse is ^{fuller & stronger} lowered, the nervous symptoms are more steady, ^{It calms irritation & induces sleep} & delirium is abated.* Where there is a pre-dominance of nervous ^{hyperaesthesia tendens to} tremours, ^{glow delirium} Antispasmodics become necessary. The best of these are Musk, Castor & Asa fetida. Musk is commonly employed. It may be given in ^{lozenges} solution, or Julep, which is made as follows:

Mosch. ℥ij.	} A table spoonful is to be taken every one or two hours. —
Jum. Arab. ℥ij.	
Sacch. Alb. ℥ij.	} Castor is seldom employed. The Asa fetida is used in tincture, or watery solution.* —
Agua ℥vj.	

Carbonic acid had at one time great reputation. It was thought to correct a tendency to putrefaction.* It is occasionally beneficial. It is a stimulant to the system, & it relieves the stomach of nausea.

* And though more agreeable to the stomach, is still less efficacious.

* The first tried them in Angina Maligna, & soon extended their use to the low fevers.

* Here the remedy was kept a secret by Richi, until it was at last purchased by the king of Prussia. — for 50,000 crowns.

* The advantages of it are a relief of the bowels & a correspondent revival of the system. —

* It is now generally prescribed in all low fevers, in the practice of this city.

* Delirium may arise from very opposite states of the brain. In the commencement it arises from excitement; in later stages, from collapse. In the first of these, the remedies for determination to the Head are to be used. —

It may be exhibited in the form of Seltzer water, or the effervescent draught. Malt liquors however are the best. Of these the porter is to be preferred. In Europe, beer is commonly used.* In France Champaign Wine is employed. - - The Mineral Acids have also been used. The practice was introduced by Sir Wm Fordyce.* In Europe, it has acquired great celebrity. In Germany too, they have been much used.* I do not however think favourably of them. The Muricatic acid is principally employed: it is given in doses of ten or fifteen drops, in some bitter tea, as ^{as Colubina} Serpentaria. - - Mercury has not been overlooked in this disease. ^{In the latter stages} When the tongue is foul, it may be used internally & employed externally, in form of frictions. I should unite it with ^{as Colubina} stimulants.* - - Much more confidence I repose in Oil of Turpentine.* It is the most active of stimulants, & changes the secretions: about $\frac{1}{2}$ of it may be given every hour or two.

Local Affections. 1.st Determination to the Head. This is to be treated by topical bleeding by cups, leeches, or by arteriotomy. Commonly the head is to be shaved & cold applications made. If these fail, a blister should be applied all over the head. Some have objected to this practice, ^{as Fordyce, & Darwin} but experience confirms its efficacy. In some cases, a blister may be applied over the whole spinal Marrow. ^{In the 2nd}

* Delirium. - - ~~Here~~ Opium is to be added to the latter remedies. ^{In the 2nd}

* Drinks, are to be of the lightest kind; in the first stage & in the second, Rich, as Wine, toddy, cider, beer &c.

* This is of great consequence: where it cannot be practised let the patient be perswaded.

Hiccoughs. - This cannot be cured, but may be palliated. Lime-
 water & milk, ^{Alkaline mixture, Ether, Hoffmann's anodyne} Magnesia, Brandy, Opium, Spirits of Turpen-
 tine, ^{Musk} & the Essential Oils are all very good remedies. Last stage
 If the disease goes on increasing, all our remedies should be increased.
 Blisters in particular should be applied. Much confidence has
 also been reposed in Phosphorics. But I do not think much of it. We
 must give Stimulating drinks: as Spiced Wine & Brandy Toddy. A
 warm bath of Brandy is very effectual. Patients in the last stages
 have been revived by these means. When the patient cannot swallow,
 the medicines must be given by the Rectum: in this case they are to
 be given in thrice their common quantity.

In the first stage, the diet should be low, consisting for the most
 part of Sage, Tapioca & Arrow-root. In the second stage, it may consist
 of Stimulating articles, as Essence of Beef, Calves foot jelly, &c. In the
 progress of the disease, we should attend to the following rules:

- 1.st The apartment should be well ventilated, & cleanliness observed. *
- 2.nd The patient's bed-clothes should be changed every day at least.
- 3.rd All excrementitious matter should be removed, & the floor frequently
 sprinkled with Vinegar. ^{or Spirit}
- 4.th Where the room is necessarily crowded, a
 fumigation should be made with some of the ^{as the Nitric or muriatic} Mineral Acids.
- 5.th All company & conversation should be strictly forbidden.

* of its approach we were not warned by any moribund prognostics.

* And the aggregate of its mortality was not considerable.

* Or more generally seems as if browned.

* And ultimately sinks so as not to be perceptible.

* These pains are mild or obtuse and soon become fixed in the head. * - no local determination but - - - - -

Pneumonia Typhoides.

In 1806, this Winter Epidemic broke out in New-Hampshire & from thence spread all over the United States. In Philadelphia, it first appeared in 1813. * There was nothing in particular to excite it. It did not continue here long at that time; * but the next winter it returned & was much worse. The disease has a ^{number of} many varieties. As it ordinarily appears, it commences with a sudden ^{unexpected} prostration of strength, & alternate chills & heats: the skin is hot ^{any} & parched & mottled; the face is livid, * the Ala of the nose are contracted, the forehead smooth, ^{spalid} the eyes ^{mild &} glassy, together with much anxiety & distress. The pulse at first slow, soon becomes quick, feeble & tremulous. * There are also affections of the head, as stupor, delirium &c: sometimes even more violent.

When lighter, the disease begins with pains in the joints, extremities, back, neck, & at last the head, * producing blindness, delirium & coma.

In other forms, there is * listlessness, anxiety about the precordia, & tension of the forehead: there are no chills or heats: the pulse is ^{feeble, irregular &} very quick, sometimes 140 in a minute: this form is very insidious: there is ^{no} pain in the head & ^{vertigo} throbbing of the temples, & stricture over ^{vigilance & somnolence} the eyes; delirium generally exists in different forms: the spirits are dejected, & the patient is very restless & harassed. *mm*

- * Cases of this description were here very common.
- * Manifested by incessant cough, expectoration, flushed countenance &c.
- * The Pulse was invariably full, voluminous and strong, though soft and easily compressible.
- * Muscular power rapidly decreases & the pneumonic affections are aggravated. — + Which has conferred the popular name of Spotted Fever upon it.
- * This form is very rare.
- * The first sign is soreness of the throat.
- * There is no enlargement of the Tonsils.
- * And it commonly terminates life very speedily.
- * With exudations of lymph & diffusions of serum.
- * Congestion was not understood until very lately.
- * In Inflammation the Pulse is hard, strong and active: in Congestion it is full, voluminous, & compressible.

In another form, the disease is ushered in with Pneumonic symptoms. * It commences with chills & fevers, a pulse full & strong, laborious respiration, & a determination to the lungs. * There is commonly gastric disorder & vomiting of bile. * This form resembles ordinary Bilious Pneumonia. - In a day or two, these appearances wear away & a Typhus condition comes on. * The mind becomes distressed, the tongue is covered with a thick fur, & is hard & dry; with cold ^{haggard countenance} extremities, livid surface, petechiae, mottled skin &c. The throat is also sometimes attacked. * There is nothing peculiar in the onset of this ^{form} ~~disease~~. * Commonly there is a sinking of (pulse) strength & difficult respiration, * with a swelling of the lining membrane of the Fauces, of a Mahogany colour. This is the most malignant form. *

What this extraordinary disease consists in, is perhaps unknown. Surely it is not fever. - Dissection shows much ^{congestion} inflammation in the three cavities of the body. Their contents are loaded, & there is an extravasation of blood in them. * There can be little doubt but that the disease is a variety of Typhus action. It consists in congestion more than inflammation. * Most commonly the veins only are affected; but when the arteries are affected, inflammation is produced. * The blood drawn in an inflammatory state, is florid & sixy: but when drawn in the congested state, it is dark, grumous, and not easily

- * This is all prov'd by dissection. - * This produces a general torpor of the system.
- * This brings on a state of collapse.
- * The ordinary prognostics are not applicable here: ^{untidiness or} a placid countenance, & polished or leaden skin are dangerous symptoms. The following are favourable signs: the pulse becoming full & strong, ^{recognizable} the skin soft, the tongue clean & moist, ^{the mind rational} the nerves steady, the bowels natural, the respiration ^{free expectoration} easy, & a return of muscular power.
- + It is therefore dependent on a low condition of temperature.
- * There however were few and no means decisive. The facts adduced are equivocal.
- * And whatever has a tendency to produce slight derangements of the system.
- * as Wine, Brandy, carbonate of Ammonia, Camphor &c.
- * To the low extremities, trunk or arms & feet. Where sweating is induced, recoveries are likely to take place.
- * This is the practice in the simple form of the disease.

coagulable.* The remote cause, whatever it is, is assisted by cold: this drives the blood from the surface & fixes it in the great viscera. But when the system can react, inflammation is produced.*

Of the causes of this disease, little is ascertained. It commences in the cold weather & is dissipated in the spring.† A disease very similar to it, is occasioned by cold, & is met with among paupers. The English writers attribute it to poverty, & low & penurious diet. But this does not seem to be the case. I think it is owing to a ^{separated or} morbid condition of the atmosphere. In some cases, there has been reason to suspect it contagious.* The exciting causes are the same as operate in other Epidemics, as errors in diet, exposure to cold, fatigue, watching, & on a large

Treatment. Two modes of treating this disease are proposed: viz. the Stimulant & the Sweating plan. I prefer the latter: & the best means I have found, are the Dover's powders, given every three hours. Wine ^{they} also may be given & hot applications made.* Opium too has been of service. In the latter stages, we are to give Cordials & Stimulants. The best & almost the only remedy is the carbonate of Ammonia: 5 to 10 grs. may be given every hour. Wine-hey, hot toddy &c may also be given. The spirit of Turpentine is also very good. If these means fail, we must apply Rube-^{as cayenne pepper & Brandy}facients to the surface.* In Bilious, Pneumonic, & Anginous cases, Emetics are found beneficial. They should be repeated several times.

- * Either alone or combin'd with Ipecacuanha.
- * They ought to be large enough to cover the neck, head or chest, as the case may require.
- * And is follow'd by an alarming depression of strength.
- * Stimulating Emetics are also of service.

* It was in the year 1793 that it first attracted general attention.

* Or that it is under any circumstances, by somites or otherwise, susceptible of transmission.

Tartar Emetic is to be preferred for the purpose*, to be followed by mercurial purges. James' powder answers very well. After these we give stimulating Diaphoretics. If there is topical pain, blisters are to be applied*. As to bleeding, much controversy prevails. I think it is rarely required. It seldom affords relief, & often does harm. By cups, immense good has been done*. In some cases, however, bleeding is demanded. The prognosis of this disease is uncertain. When the countenance is dejected & the skin florid, the case commonly proves mortal. The disease however is not necessarily fatal, though it has carried off many of our most respectable physicians, among whom are Rush, Wistar & Dorsey.

Typhus Sclerodes.

The Yellow Fever is an Endemic of tropical climates. It occurs too in more temperate climates. Thus it has visited the United States. There is scarcely one point about this disease exactly determined*. Its origin, causes, mode of cure &c are all equally unsettled.

Origin. — In my opinion this disease may originate in a foreign or domestic place. I do not hold that it is brought to us in an existing state*. I think that vessels may produce the disease. Thus the first

* And in 97 it was trac'd to two ships, from Hamburgh and
Marseilles, & in 98 to one from the W. Indies.

* Green wood subjected to moisture may also produce the disease.

* The Fever in this city in 1805 was produc'd in this way, and also
its subsequent recurrences in Baltimore & New York.

* This is prov'd by the fact that the disease occurs only
periodically. — A certain degree of temperature is also necessary
to the production of the disease.

* Immense piles of filth emitting a most detestable stench
have no effect in producing it.

* In Fifth St. 60: in Sixth St. 28: in seventh St. 10: in eighth St. 21:
& in Ninth St. 4. —

* Humboldt says in S. America the disease is confin'd
to the shore. The only exception to this is said to be in
Spain, and along our great water courses.

* Either of a foreign or domestic source.

Fever which happened in this city was universally ascribed to a cargo of rotten coffee, thrown on the wharves.* - Vessels coming from infected countries may have the vitiated air confined in their limbers, the escape of which may produce the disease. The Fever which occurred at Amboy & Boston, was thought to have been generated in this way.*

I maintain also that the pestiferous gases producing this disease may be generated by the putrefaction of domestic filth.* There is reason to suspect that a certain state of the atmosphere is necessary to the production of the disease.* By some, vegeto-animal putrefaction is thought to produce it. But we know that it invariably breaks out on the wharves, & that filth remote from the water's edge, does not produce it.* The fever too, rarely extends to any distance through the city. Here, the atmosphere was not vitiated beyond 4th st. in the year 1793. By an accurate register, the number of deaths from this disease is shown to be as follows: in Water st. 187: in Front st. 220: in Second st. 212: in Third st. 125, in Fourth st. 103.* The same thing happens in other cities.* The nature of the cause producing this disease is obscure. It may be owing to the air of the water, moisture of the filth in the docks, & thickness of the houses; making the wharf very much like a vessel. I consider the disease as the offspring of some obscure effluvia.* It does not seem to require a great mass of filth.

* It is evinced by the sovereignty it exercises over the disease,

* In this as well as other countries. —

* The question has and may again be put, where is the proof of this occurrence?

* Great reliance has been plac'd on certain reports made by Dr. Hister: but they are delusive.

* But if this were the case, a tertium quid should be form'd, & the original quality of the contagion should be destroy'd. —

* But this explanation equally fails. —

All I have said however, is denied; & the disease is attributed to contagion. But that this is not the case, is shown by the following arguments:

- 1.st That the Fever is an Epidemic, in its shape, laws, & effects.*
- 2.nd That it in no instance spreads, when removed beyond the limits of the city. This is manifest by Hospitals.
- 3.rd That the disease is suppressed by cold weather.*
- 4.th That the limits of contagion are so narrow, the disease could not possibly be contracted by these means.

There are some facts which go to show that this disease is contagious. It is alleged that in crowded ill-ventilated places, it has proven contagious.* But few cases however, of this nature are adduced, & these are quite equivocal. They happened generally in the country & to unexperienced practitioners.* Dr. Hosack thinks the disease contagious. Contagious diseases however, are contagious at all times & in all places. - Some ^{as children} think a vitiated atmosphere only increases the susceptibility to the disease. This Dr. Hosack denies, & says a chemical union takes place between the vitiated atmosphere & the virus of the disease.* Dr. Rush admits that it is occasionally propagated in this way: but he thinks in common that the disease is produced by the effluvia arising from the excretions.* - By what process, contaminated air produces this

* It is said sometimes to breath out, in a few hours; - many days have been known to elapse. —

* Cases sometimes occur where no change can be perceiv'd.

* With considerable torpor or insensibility to action.

disease, is unknown. I think it probable that it takes place from a deficiency of Oxygen. -- Yellow Fever is a disease of summer alone. It happens for the most part in large cities. -- We are entirely agreed as to the susceptibility in the system to take on the disease. Its production is favoured by the vicissitudes of ^{exposure to night air, thin clothes,} weather, ^{immoderate exercise} intemperance, copious evacuations, grief or fear, watching, sleep &c. The interval between exposure to the source of disease, & its manifestation is various: the average time is about two days. It often assumes some variation.

Symptoms. -- This disease is commonly ushered in with symptoms of Pyrexia; as lassitude, ^{stiffness} pain in the back & loins, followed by chills, ^{rigors} with pains in the head, darkness of the Eyeballs & an approach to intoxication. The countenance varies exceedingly: it is sometimes affected with serenity & at other times with distress. The face is often of a marble or leaden hue. The Epigastrium is tender, there is great heat in the stomach, & the bowels are at first constipated. As the disease advances, an exacerbation of the fever takes place. The pulse becomes frequent, ^{thick} the skin, hot & dry, the brain & viscera congested. Now the stomach gives way: there is sickness, nausea & vomiting of mucus. This is effected principally by the Diaphragm. There is also great inquietude & restlessness. -- The case gradually becomes worse: the eyes become of a dirty colour, the circulation

* The carotid & Temporal arteries pulsate strongly.

* And we are encourag'd to hope that convalescence is about to take place.

* Hemorrhages of dark blood. † laborious respiration, ^{unequal} collapsed countenance, muddy eye, tumid abdomen, sallow complexion. —

* Dr. Physick met with a case in which there was no other symptom than a pain in the great toe. — Dr. Rush saw a case counterfeited by a tumefied abdomen. —

* Especially animal food. † difficulty of deglutition.

* Hiccup, perspiration unequally diffus'd. * cold wrists & warm hands.

* Recoveries are said now & then to take place after the occurrence of black vomit, though I never saw one.

* Or dark feculent stools as in common fever.

* And particularly a consciousness of the past and present condition.

* Its appearance varies from the simplest blush of inflammation to perfect gangrene.

is irregular; * the surface is dry, with a soreness of the throat, & paralysis of the upper & lower extremities. About the third day, there is an abatement of the symptoms: but this is very insidious. After it, there is a frequency of pulse, & black vomiting. Commonly too there is great lassitude & weakness, & lastly, there is a feeble pulse, cold sweats, involuntary diarrhoea, delirium, coma, convulsions & death.

The disease is nevertheless infinitely diversified: Sometimes death takes place as if by a blow; at other times, it is much more slow.

Yellow Fever attacks principally the weak organs of the body, producing common diseases, as Diarrhoea, Colic, ^{apoplexy, convulsions, tetanus} &c.

Prognosis. -- The following are very bad signs: eagerness to eat, soreness of the throat, sighing, tenderness of the Epigastrium, belching, * a dry ^{tongue} cough, ^{swell'd} or flabby tongue, * suppression of urine, ^{paralysis of the extremities} prurency, a leaden countenance, hemorrhages of dark blood, petechiae, coma, ~~more~~ black vomit, ^{cadaverous odour of the body} & apparent absence of all disease. * The favourable signs are, an abatement of the tenderness of the Epigastrium, a vomiting of bilious matter, alvine discharges of bile, * soft skin, free pulse, & the return of the usual countenance & rationality. *

Examinations post mortem, show that the morbid phenomena are confin'd chiefly to the stomach. This viscus is commonly very much inflamed. * The Liver, Spleen, Pancreas, brain &c. do not appear

- * & not as was previously supposed, vitiated bile.
- * Generally it presents the colour & consistence of, coffee-grounds.
- * The disease assumes different appearances in different seasons. There is a great resemblance between Yellow Fever & the effects produced by Mineral or corrosive poisons. The yellow colour of the skin in this disease does not depend on the presence of Bile.
- * For the Yellow Fever is, continent, & the Bilious, Intermittent, Remittent or continued.
- * Moreover the two diseases are not relieved by a similar mode of treatment. Yellow Fever too happens in the city - bilious in the country.
- * And as regards, Peruvian Bark, urg'd to an unexampled extent.
- * And sometimes by an emetic and purgative conjointly in order to bring on artificial Cholera.
- * Calomel was us'd largely & mercurial frictions applied.
- * But it must be confess'd that where salivation is effected, a cure is apt to follow.

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diseased. The black vomit seems to be a secretion from the stomach. In my dissections, a congested state of the viscera appeared, with an effusion of blood into the great cavities of the body. The black vomit consisted almost entirely of animalculi. —

Treatment. mmmmm. Great difference of opinion exists as to the treatment of this disease. Its common character here is Typhoid. Some think it an aggravation of our common Bilious autumnal fever. But this, I think is not the case. The two diseases have not the same type. Yellow fever has its seat in the stomach, but bilious, in the liver. Convalescence from yellow fever is rapid; ^{& complete.} in bilious fever, it is the reverse. Yellow fever ^{diminishes} destroys the susceptibility to a new attack, & bilious fever increases it. * Considering the disease therefore as Typhoid, we practised moderate evacuations, & then gave Wine & Bark. But this practice was soon found prejudicial & abandoned. It has however been lately revived in Spain. * Afterwards, thinking the disease similar to Bilious fever, it was treated like that by copious bleeding ^{Emetics} & purging with Calomel. * About the same time, the French physicians in this place directed their remedies to the stomach: their object was to check vomiting first, & afterwards wash out the offending cause by diluents. This practice acquired the most popularity. * Salivation was next adopted. This however soon lost its credit. * Next the Fever was considered to consist in inflammation of the stomach. Bleeding, ^{listening} cupping & purging

* By an emetic: emetics operate by evacuation: but they produce salutary effects in another way, by exciting a new action in the system. (This was followed by moderate purging.)

* The patients too were commonly brought into the Hospital in an advanced stage of the disease. — The Saccharum Saturni has also been introduced by Dr. Erwin, of Charleston, on the same principle.

As preventives of the disease, the following regulations are necessary: 1st We should enforce a rigid quarantine & a vigorous police. Cleanliness should also be preserved. 2nd The infected spot should be evacuated, & all intercourse with it avoided. Fumigation may sometimes be useful.

* Dependent on the usual sources of such diseases.

* Elsewhere, plague has occurred under similar circumstances, as from putrid water, crowded places &c.

were therefore resorted to. bold applications were made, & then swea-
-ing medicines were given. To allay vomiting, turpentine was admini-
-stered. Of the success of this practice, we have not much to boast. -

Considering the inflammation of the stomach as depending on a specif-
-ic poison, Dr. Hewson myself began the cure by moderately vacu-
-ating the stomach,* & then administering Turpentine. We gave about
℥j of it at a time, ^{every hour or two} sometimes alone & sometimes with carbonate of Am-
-monia, or some essential oil. This practice is suited to early cases only.
I was led to its adoption by observing the efficacy of ℥ss. of turpentine
in inflammation & burns. -- Out of sixteen patients treated in this way,
twelve were saved. - This is very encouraging.*

Pestis.

By Cullen, the Plague is plac'd among the Exanthemata. He defines
it a Typhus of a very contagious nature. ^{attended with debility} The medical men in Egypt,
however, have shown that it is not contagious, except in crowded ill-
-ventilated apartments. They consider it as an Endemic*. It pro-
-ceeds there from the effluvia of the Nile which periodically over-
-flows its banks.* It is represented as assuming different types;

* These varieties are diversified from local circumstances. In this respect, plague does not differ essentially from other febrile affections.

* To my mind it is plain that it originates as an Epidemic and is not contagious.

* Its duration also is various. — It sometimes extinguishes life immediately, and sometimes is greatly protracted.

* Diaphoresis occurring spontaneously, is auspicious. The bad indications are a want of basbuncle, petechie, diarrhoea & ^{hem. vomit.} ^{coma} ^{typhomania} with hemorrhage, vomiting, coma, typhomania &c.

* Followed by the milder articles, as the Neutral salts, to keep the bowels in a soluble condition only.

sometimes Intermittent or Remittent, but most commonly con-
 =tinued; astyphous or inflammatory.* Plague has however been
 said to be contagious. Some even say, that a virus is generated in
 persons affected with the disease, which by inoculation will
 produce the disease in other persons. Contagion thus ad-
 =mitted must include also its importation by fomites. But
 this cannot be prov'd.* - How long it is after exposure, be-
 =fore the disease appears is not ascertained.*

In the commencement, the patient is commonly ^{gced.} with nausea
 sickness, ^{anxiety, palpitation, syncope} languor, ^{st.} stupor, giddiness, coma, delirium, &c. Some-
 =times there are symptoms of febrility. The pulse is small & ^{strenuous} quick.
^{det.} A vomiting of a dark-coloured matter at length comes on.
 At a more advanced stage, there are petechiae, carbuncles,
 & buboes, with hemorrhages of a dark-coloured matter, ^{cold sweat} Diarrhoea &c.
 Dissections reveal much the same appearances as in yellow fever. The
^{liver} Liver, here ~~are~~ commonly affected. - When the carbuncles appear soon
 & advance to suppuration, it is favourable.* The identity of this dis-
 =ease & yellow fever is supported by many arguments.

Treatment. This is nearly the same as for the yellow fever. It is
 commenced by an emetic, with a view to wash out the offending
 cause. Cathartics are next given. ^{Calomel is preferred.*} The stomach being evacuated,

* This is an old practice, and was employ'd by Sydenham & others. as regards bleeding, there is much difference of opinion: the moderate use of the lancet is perhaps the right course.

* This account has in part been corroborated.

* It is not easy to determine what degree of use it is.

* And especially where there are local affections of the head or stomach.

* In the British army, Plague was considered a disease of debility and treated according to the Brunonian system.

* This disease is so called from *Exiguo*, habit.

* That it happens where there is no abscess (and conversely the largest abscesses may exist without producing the disease.

* Of the joints from Gout or Rheumatism, or mere dislocation.

bleeding is next to be resorted to. * Cold applications to the surface are much relied on. Water is to be dashed over the patient, or the sponge or ice applied. Other external applications are also made. Olive oil was once highly extolled by Baldwin. * Its efficacy is now denied. To sweat, has long been the common practice. * The mild sudorifics are found the most useful. Their action is promoted by the vapour bath. Mercury has been tried without effect. In advanced stages, blisters are useful. * Camphor, Volatile Alkali, ^{Peregr. Bark} Gum Be are of use. Turpentine has also been used, ^{by Paulkner} * The Plague is not worse on the whole than the Yellow Fever.

Hectic Fever.

* Hectic Fever is divided into Idiopathic & Symptomatic. It is a disease purely of irritation. By many it is believed to be owing to an absorption of pus. - Mr. Hunter however has shewn this opinion to be erroneous. * - It is most commonly connected with Pulmonary consumption. It is associated also with White Swelling & Tumefaction, * Scirrhus & Scrofulous ulcers. It is met with in congestion & obstruction of the Viscera. It is met with in cases of simple irritation.

* And has under these circumstances shown its worst appearances.

* Typhoid Fever may come on in persons apparently enjoying good health; its attack may be very slow.

* And no headache, but very often violent pains in the joints.

* The Pulse does not subside with the Paroxysm.

* This is nearly the same as for Intermittent Fever.

* During the Paroxysm, should there be an excess of action, the disease becomes an object of medical care. Bleeding and other evacuations become necessary.

as from a stone in the bladder, ^{or kidneys} stricture of the Urethra &c. It is also met with in pregnancy, in irritated states of the ^{from menses or sordey} ~~Præputia~~ ^{Præputia} &c.

* It partakes very much of the ^{type of} nature of Intermittent Fever: but it may be distinguished from it by the following marks:

1.st The paroxysm is not regular: two generally occur in the day: one at noon, the other at evening. The pulse does not subside with the fit.

2.nd The paroxysm is ^{often} not preceded by chills. 3.rd It is not at all relieved by perspiration. 4.th The paroxysm ^{in the hot stage} is attended with a blush on the cheek. 5.th The tongue is always clean & florid.

6.th The appetite is ^{the bowels, natural} unimpaired. 7.th The urine is very turbid in the paroxysm, & in the intermission, clear. 8.th The mind of the patient is always cheerful & full of hope. - In Intermittents directly the reverse happens. - In doubtful cases however, it will be right to inquire into the particular circumstances.

Treatment.* This is divided into that which is proper for the prevention of the paroxysm, & that proper for the paroxysm itself. Of the means of prevention, Opium is surely to be preferred. It is not however to be followed up by warm beverages.* In the ^{absence} presence of a paroxysm, the practice is different. When it is attended with too much action, this should be reduced by bleeding. The blood drawn is always sixy. Many bleedings are necessary, they should always be moderate. Evacuations from

- * They operate as evacuates & are salutary in another way.
- * An attention to the bowels is also demanded: constipation is to be avoided and in some cases purging is necessary.
- * It is call'd Griffith's Mixture.
- * It is spoken of especially by Dr Erwin of Charleston.
- * He discover'd that it was very serviceable in all diseases mark'd by a paroxysmal type.

the Alimentary canal are not commonly demanded. In certain cases however, Emetics are of immense utility.* Where the stomach is overloaded with Sordes, they are especially necessary. Daily vomiting has been recommended.* - The system being thus prepared, we may safely give tonics. Of these the best is the Peruvian Bark. Cullen recommends it highly. I do not however confide much in it. It is sometimes useful when given with Myrrh. But this article is much more efficacious when combined in the following way:

Pulv. Myrrh. ℥ij.	} This is an old prescription. - The dose is a table spoonful every two or three hours. - Several vegetable bitters, as Chamonille, Gentian, Columbo, Quassia &c I prefer
Sulph. Ferr. ℥j.	
Carb. Potass. ℥j.	
Sacch. Alb. ℥ij.	
Agua ℥vj.	} to Bark. The Serpentaria wild cherry-tree bark are the best. The cherry-bark has the double property of a Tonic & Narcotic. The Columbo has been particularly extoll'd. The Uva Ursi has acquired some reputation. Cascarella I have found very useful. Arsenic too has been prescribed. I have not employ'd it much. of late the Saccharum Saturni has been much employ'd.* Sulphur has also been extoll'd, especially by Dr. Physick.* It is to be given in the dose of half a tea spoonful every three or four hours. Charcoal too

- * Charcoal has also acquir'd some degree of credit.
- * And have reason to be satisfied with its effects.
- * Many other Narcotics have also been employ'd as Henbane, Hemlock &c
- * Medicines must be prescrib'd with discretion in the different forms of the disease.
- * It has often cur'd the disease, and especially when it is connected with Pulmonary Consumption.
- * Cases of hemorrhage are of frequent occurrence, connected with constitutional debility. These are call'd Passive. Another species proceeds from a mere leakage of the vessels.

has been said to be of use.* - In Europe the Mineral acids are much employed. of these the Nitric is the best for a cure & the Sulphuric as a palliative. I have used Nitric acid considerably.* combined with the use of Opium, it is very beneficial. The Vegetable acids are also much extolled. Dr. Roberts found Vinegar the best. Opium also was thought to be serviceable.* It is often productive of utility. - The Spider's Web is also extremely serviceable.* The patient should be placed in a large well-ventilated apartment. Exercise is also a very important measure. The disease has been cured merely by riding on horse-back.* This was the practice of Sydenham & is now confirmed.

Hæmorrhage.

The common division of Hæmorrhage is into Active & Passive. Cullen defines the active, to be a pyrexia, with an effusion of blood without violence. This species of Hæmorrhage is commonly preceded by fullness, tumefaction, itching, ^{heat} or accompanied by Fever. There is commonly also inflammation, which is indicated by the very blood.*

Hæmorrhage as a general rule, is most liable to happen about the age of puberty. In early life, the blood mostly proceeds from

* Yet this is not a law of universal prevalence.

* Hemorrhages from the Noe happen generally in childhood: those from the Uterus & Lungs in maturity and advanced life

* By the numerous experiments of Sauvage.

* And probably there is no difference between the two Percepes.

* And the vessels are relieved by the effusion.

* *Ball'd Nexis.* * *Diabrosis.* * *Diaphoresis.* * *Anastomosis.*

* And especially in cases of violence as before notice'd.

the arteries; after growth, from the veins. - Hemorrhages from the nose, Uterus & Lungs are likely to come from the arteries: those from the Liver, Spleen, ^{stomach} Hemorrhoidal vessels &c from the veins. - Hemorrhage is very apt to occur in full habits, as also in Spring & the early months of Summer.

The causes are, 1st External Heat: it is supposed to rarefy the blood: but this is shown to be a mistake. It acts as a Stimulant. 2nd Cold. This acts by driving the blood from the surface & fixing it on the great viscera. 4th Diminution in the weight or density of the atmosphere. - Hemorrhage is most commonly known brought on by violent actions: as Running, Lifting, fighting, leaping, eating, drinking, &c &c, passions, ligatures. -

The phenomena of active hemorrhage bear a close relation to inflammation. In the former the blood is thrown out at once; in the latter there is the more tedious process of the formation of Pus.

Four modes were assigned by the ancient physiologists in which hemorrhage could take place: by the rupture of a vessel; by the erosion of its coats, by transudation through its coats, & by an oozing of blood. Hemorrhage occasionally happens from the rupture of a vessel; but that it ever happens by transudation or erosion is now forbid. Hemorrhage is sometimes owing to an

* Which by disease are rendered more pervious and admit blood to pass through them.

* Here it is hazardous to suppress the hemorrhage.

* The leading indication is to check the flow of blood.

* Whether there is a medicine which acts in this manner is to me exceedingly problematical.

* With pain, cough, oppression or febrile excitement.

effusion of blood from exhalation^{cutis}*. The celebrated Richard⁹⁷ warmly espoused this opinion; & supported it by many arguments. It is not difficult to conceive or explain. In Hemoptysis & Dysentery it is strikingly illustrated.

CURE. Stahl considered it dangerous to check a hemorrhage. This is in some cases true, as in bleeding from the nose^{hemorrhoidal vessels}, &c. When however nature is not able to suppress the hemorrhage, we must take it into our hands. We check the flow of blood, 1st By reducing the force of the circulation: this may be done, 1st By Bleeding. 2nd By Refrigerants, as cold & the Neutral Salts. 3rd By certain Sedative articles, as Digitalis^{sugar of Lead} &c. 2nd We endeavour to heal^{fasten} the mouths of the ruptured vessel. This may be done by the preparations of Zinc, Lead, Alum or Copper, & the Mineral acids. 3rd We endeavour to effect a reaction. For this purging, Stimulating pediluvia & Blisters are useful. 2nd We try to prevent a recurrence of the hemorrhage. This may be done by proper Diet. cathartics are also recommended. Much more however is to be expected from exercise.

Hemoptysis.

Hemoptysis, which, strictly signifies a Spitting of Blood, denotes a hemorrhage from the Fauces, Trachea or Lungs*. When

* Now and then the throat is inflamed, though this is not commonly the case.

* It need not be confounded with Hematemesis, this is not attended with pulmonary oppression, there is no cough or pain, & the blood is brought up by vomiting.

* Whether it is owing to an increased susceptibility from sleep is not ascertained: I cannot however help suspecting that it is owing to the horizontal posture in bed.

In some instances it is preceded by admonitions of a much less decisive character.

* Sometimes it is of an Intermittent form, attended with all the marks of fever. The blood sometimes comes up in small portions, & is preceded by a saltish taste in the mouth; a disposition to cough &c, and in other instances it comes up without effort by mouthfuls.

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blood discharge is of a florid colour ^{fresh} brought up by coughing.

causes. - Persons of a delicate make, ^{long neck &c.} narrow shoulders, short breast, are predisposed to Hemoptysis. It may be brought on in them by loud speaking, ^{raising} lifting heavy weights, violent exercise ^{in the afternoon of wet & cold} &c. It occurs much more frequently at night, when the patient is in bed & asleep. How this happens is not easily explained. * There are several species of Hemoptysis. It may proceed, 1st From the accidental rupture of some ^{by a blow, fall or wound} vessel. 2nd From excessive inflammation of the lungs, as in Pleurisy.

3.rd From Metastasis from some other part. 4.th From Plethora.

5.th From Abscess or Ulcer of the Lungs. These are of no consequence

6.th From Tubercles associated with Scrophula. This is the most dangerous form. The Active kind of it is ushered in with a sense of weight & oppression about the Chest, a dry, hard cough, difficulty of respiration, ^{irregular} free, full pulse, a tickling of the Throat & flushed countenance.

Treatment for Active Hemoptysis. - The leading indication here is the reduction of Arterial action. Bleeding therefore becomes necessary. To this practice however, Dr. Keberden objected, saying that while one

* The solution of the problem is wholly unnecessary, for of the efficacy of the plan there is no doubt.

* Nothing short of this will be effectual in the severer forms of the disease.

* In these cases there is not a redundancy of blood, but an unequal distribution of it.

* It should always be given in substance. - We may also resort to cold applications, ^{to the Thorax} particularly to the Axilla. * This is pretty intrepid practice. It was the custom of the late Dr. Thos. Bond.

* In consequence of the writings of Sir George Baker.

* Unless this be done, it will prove injurious.

* This is a Salivant or a Purgative according to the dose, and Lard is Astringent or otherwise according to the quantity in which it is exhibited.

vessel was pouring out blood, opening another only increased the discharge. This reasoning is unworthy his high character. By opening a vein, we invite the blood from the lungs & thus check the discharge.* The detraction of blood should be large; small bleedings are unavailing. My own practice is completely to subdue the force of vascular action.* Some practitioners restrict the use of bleeding to such cases only as are marked by high arterial action. These cases require much more blood to be drawn.*

Salt acts very promptly: it perhaps astringes the mouths of the ruptured vessels.* - It has been recommended to wrap the whole body in a sheet wet with cold water, or Vinegar & water.*

Of late, it has become the custom among us to treat the disease by Saccharum Saturni. The practice had sunk into disuse,* but Professor Barton revived it. Perhaps we too indiscriminately employ it. It should always be preceded by bleeding.* The just rule is to deplete as long as any vigour remains in the arterial system. My practice is to give gr.ij. or ij of the Lead with a little Opium every hour or two.* It operates best in small doses. Large doses would seem to be of no use. Its operation resembles that of Mercury.*

Confidence is reposed by some in the powers of Alum: but it is entirely unavailing to profuse hemorrhage.

* To the remedies already mention'd, may be added some others.

Such as the Narcotics, *henbane* - *opium* +

* What might be the effect of a large dose in the commencement of Hemoptysis is quite problematical; it certainly has done good.

* In active hemorrhage of every description & wherever seated.

* And if we increase the dose, vomiting is in danger.

* And especially where it has been spontaneously induced.

* Especially in high febrile hemorrhage to which alone I think it adapted.

* And in a great variety of cases.

* No one remedy is more popular than this.

* It should not be given while the blood is flowing freely.

* The best is the Sulphuric in free dilution.

As yet I have said nothing of purging. It is very useful. The saline articles are to be preferred. Epsom salt may be directed. * Magnesia should never be given. * I have already mentioned cold applications.

Local means are also to be used. Cupping is the best. When the patient is very weak, dry-cupping may be resorted to. * Blisters are also an important remedy. Some think they should be applied on the wrists & ankles. They are most efficacious however, when applied on the breast. * - - To make our medicines more efficacious we should observe the following important injunctions:

- 1st. To join a state of rest in bed, with the limbs extended & shoulders elevated. *
- 2nd. The chamber should be cool & ventilated & the bed-clothes light.
- 3rd. All company should be entirely excluded. * *particular not to talk*
- 4th. The Diet should consist of nourishing drinks, as Barley water, gum arabic water, flavoured-tea, lemonade &c, & the stomach not loaded.
- 5th. The bowels should be kept in a soluble state, for which the Neutral Salts may be given. - - -

Treatment for Passive Hemoptysis. This is met with in such as have a Schrophulous tendency. * The indication here is to impart tone to the system. To attain this we resort to Tonics. The Bark is commonly given alone, but sometimes with Myrrh or the Chalybeate preparations: of these the Muriated tincture of Iron is the best, though

* Here too Achem is very generally prescribed.

* Vegetable astringents are also used as Kino & catechu.

* This is of great utility: I have known it repeatedly to effect cures.

* By the mildest food, gentlest exercise & avoiding excess.

* Nothing is more apt to induce a relapse than Catarrh.

* Compressions thus induced transfer the disordered action from the Lungs. * They operate by diverting blood from the Lungs, relieve cough and oppression.

* This has often protracted life and effected cures.

* This is a hemorrhage from the stomach, or rather a vomiting of blood. The matter discharged is venous.

the Sulphate of Iron answers very well. * I repose little confidence in Alum. More utility is derived from the Mineral acids. The Nitric & Sulphuric are the best. * These are the principal remedies: they are to be aided by proper exercise*: before this however, the system should be properly reduced. The Diet should consist of Milk, Eggs, fruit, Ale, Porter &c. When Hemoptysis is connected with constitutional affections, it is liable to recur: here the following precautions are necessary: 1st To avoid every cause of increased ^{impetus of the} circulation. * 2nd To obviate taking cold. * 3rd To watch with care the state of the pulse & respiration: for this small bleedings, low diet, ^{cooling laxative,} rest &c are requisite. 4th To apply Blisters where there is much pectoral distress on the breast commonly on the wrists or ankles. 5th Salivation is also to be tried. * 6th Emetics frequently repeated are entitled to high confidence. * When the case is very troublesome, we recommend a removal to a warm climate, as the last resource, if possible by a sea-voyage. *

Hematemesis.

* Hemorrhage from the stomach is sometimes confounded with Hemoptysis. In the former case however, it is neither preceded nor attended with pectoral distress. The blood is also dark & grumous, & brought up

* It is said too sometimes to proceed from a varicose state of the vasa brevia. It is preceded by nausea, anxiety, syncope, retching, & finally a vomiting of blood.

* Or the discharge may come from the intestines. These discharges are sometimes symptomatic of other diseases.

* We next open the bowels by the mildest laxatives as the Castor oil.

by vomiting. It is sometimes produced by the same causes as other hemorrhages: most commonly however, it is produced, by concussions, ^{falls,} blows, hard-drinking, violent Emetics, cold ^{or astringent} substances &c.

A secondary kind, which is called Melana, ^{or melaena Nigra} which was not unknown to the ancients, results from obstructions of the Liver or Spleen, & the Hemorrhoidal or Catamenial discharge.*

This hemorrhage is preceded by ^{weight or distension} distress about the Hypochondrium, ^{distress of stomach} pains, headache, ^{paleness, Ring, asphical effusion} fever &c with many other like symptoms.

Treatment. ^{local uneasiness} We are here to be governed by circumstances: when there is vigour of pulse, ^{absolute soft} we are to bleed. To check the hemorrhage when profuse, ^{Lead} Saff, Alum, sulphate of Copper, Muriated tincture of Iron, Turpentine &c may be given. Cold drinks as Ice-water are also recommended. When there is excessive vomiting, we allay the commotion by the application of a blister over the stomach.* Some advise to apply the remedies by the Rectum.

After this we enquire whether it depends on the obstruction of the viscera, or the stoppage of some ordinary discharge. Hemorrhages from the Liver or Spleen are to be treated first by remedies suited to reduce vascular action then by small doses of calomel. There is a kind of Hematamesis happening in females about the age of Puberty. It is to be treated by the liberal employment of Purgatives.

* Predisposition to it is excited by a peculiar conformation of body, as the large head and short neck.

* The active form is not of much consequence: the patient is generally relieved by bleeding, leeching, purging, cupping, &c.

* In a sitting posture with the head reclined backwards.

* White or Blue vitriol, or an infusion of galls, Kino, or catechu.

* This may be introduced by a probe: I have never found it more necessary. As a dernier resource, Mercury is said to have effected cures in obstinate cases: but it is not to be rashly employ'd.

Epistaxis.

Bleeding of the Nose is a species of hemorrhage happening about the period of Puberty. ^{or decline of life} In girls it rarely happens after menstruation. Exposure to heat, ^{or cold} blows, tight ligatures & may produce it. It sometimes comes on without premonition. But when it is connected with constitutional predisposition, it is preceded by ^{pain, vertigo} itching, ^{flushed countenance} tenitis aurium, heaviness, languor, ^{tumefaction, throbbing} caputide &c.

Treatment. ^{In the Pysic form} The indications are first, to check the flow of blood: second, to prevent its recurrence. We should put the patient in a cold place: cold applications should be made to the nose, face, & particularly, the Scrotum. If these measures prove unavailing, the nostrils should be plugged with a spile of lint ^{moistened} with Sugar of Lead, or Sulphate of Iron, ^{or dusted with starch, magnesia, charcoal} flour, powdered charcoal &c. If this fails, bleeding is to be resorted to. The head should be put in a tub of water made intensely cold by ^{ice or} Sal. Ammoniac or common salt. Where other remedies fail, a tent should be introduced into the posterior Nares.

There are cases in which it is not proper to check the discharge. To obviate a return, the Antiphlogistic regimen should be attended to. The patient must be kept still, have low diet, frequent bleedings, ^{with the use of Spine} purgatives &c. A blister may be applied to the extremities or head.

- * Menorrhagia is an immoderate flow of the menstrual fluid.
- * Nor are the vicarious discharges different from this;
- * In the interval of menstruation we should endeavour to alter the morbid action of the Uterus. —
- * Hemorrhage just before or after Parturition belongs to Midwifery — if before the child is as promptly as possible to be delivered. I confine myself to that which happens in the ^{unimpregnated state} ~~unimpregnated state~~.
- * The active form is marked by headache, giddiness, ^{flushing} dyspnea, pain in the back & loins, & a full pulse.
- * If the lancet is omitted or timidly employ'd all other means prove unavailing.

Menorrhagia.

* Uterine Hemorrhage, when it occurs in the unimpregnated state, is called Menorrhagia. The fluid discharged is pure coagulable Blood.* Menorrhagia is a rare occurrence: it does not generally require any medical aid: rest, a cool room, breath of Nectar & anodynes are all that is necessary.* - Uterine Hemorrhage however, frequently occurs in the impregnated state.* It may be connected with a full plethoric habit, or a debilitated condition. The causes are much the same as in other hemorrhages, constipation, dancing, spinning, excess in venery, frequent abortions, schismus and such like causes may produce it.*

Treatment. --- The child is to be promptly delivered. Where there is plethora, depleting remedies are then to be resorted to. To subdue vascular action, bleeding is necessary. The bowels are to be opened by mild saline laxatives. Low diet & rest are also necessary.* After this, Astringents are to be used. They should always however, be preceded by bleeding.* At the head of the class, stands Saccharum Saturni. Heberden considered it a specific in this disease. The common mode of giving it is 2 or 3 grs. with a little Opium every half-hour, every hour &c.

Hematuria.

This is a symptomatic hemorrhage. It is usually the result of injury done to the kidneys ^{by blows, falls, lifting heavy weights, hard riding &c}. It proceeds also from calculus in the bladder. It attends likewise low fevers. There is acute pain in the loins, difficulty of making urine ^{disturb of stomach} &c. — The treatment varies according to circumstances: when brought on by violence, we manage the case by bleeding, cupping, blistering, purging, emetics, demulcents, low diet &c. When it proceeds from calculus, it may be relieved by the warm bath, & opium. — I have known relief obtained by a decoction of peach-leaves. Where there is not too much irritability of the kidneys, we may give an emetic, followed by the Purgative articles.

Much confidence is plac'd in *Sphecacuanha*. It should generally be given in small doses. Commonly we may combine grs. with grs. of *Opium*, & give it every two or three hours. Sometimes however, vomiting does good. I have often observ'd that upon its accession, the hemorrhage ceas'd. How *Sphec.* acts, is not known. It was once thought to be astringent. Murray thought its effects depended on its Antispasmodic properties.

Not a little has been said of the powers of *Digitalis*. It was originally propos'd as a substitute for ^{the Lancet} ~~Opium~~: it is apt however to increase the flow of blood. On the whole I prefer the Lead. It has been the practice in Europe, to treat this disease with *Opium*. In early stages, its effects appear to be injurious: where there is ^{irritation & spasm} great pain, it is useful: but the practice has been abus'd by too frequent recurrence to it.

Topical Applications. -- The best of these is cold. Cloths wrung out of cold water ^{or vinegar} may be apply'd to the Pudendum, Abdomen or vagina. Ice may also be introduc'd into the Vagina. Pouring cold water from a height is very effectual. An injection of Sugar of lead ^{or white vitriol} into the Vagina or Rectum is also beneficial. When pain exists *Opium* may be join'd to the former.

When the disease is connected with an Attonic condition of the system, it is distinguish'd by a pale yellow skin, pain in the back &

* Or who have suffer'd from repeated labours, or indulg'd in excessive exertion.

* The latter article is very much employ'd: it is given in the dose of 4 or 5 grs. with a little opium. Sugar of Lead is also here employ'd with manifest utility.

* And a distressing sensation in the Pelvis: it has been call'd Hemorrhoe of the Uterus.

* The disease may arise from costiveness, severe purging, riding on horse-back, excessive drinking &c.

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loins, low pulse, dyspepsia, oedematous swellings &c. This is usually met with in leucophlegmatic women, who have miscarried often*. Tonics are here to be employ'd: the best is Bark combin'd with myrrh, Lime-water &c. Not a little advantage has been deriv'd from the Mineral acids; especially the Pitric & Sulphuric. Vegetable astringents are also us'd, as Kino, catechu, Alum^{*} &c. A generous diet, with the use of the cold bath, moderate exercise &c are very useful.

Cases of Uterine Hemorrhage occur about the period of the cessation of the Menses. In such cases, you find pure coagulable blood thrown out from the Uterus with no uniformity.

The case of which I wish to treat more particularly, is that occurring in more advanced life, after the cessation of the Menses: here the blood oozes from the vagina. It is attended with much pain in the back & limbs: there is generally incipient Schirrus. Local bleeding is necessary. A salivation is also of great service. Abstemious diet, consisting chiefly of milk, with an avoidance of all the exciting causes, is highly necessary. In advanced stages, Arsenic & Cicuta are of use.

Hemorrhoids. -- Piles properly belongs to Surgery: but I may here give a few remedies for it.* Leeches are very useful. The following ointment is a good application: Adip. Porcin. ℥ij. Spermat. cet. ℥ij. Linct. Opi. ℥ij. Extr. Poulard. ℥j. Stramonium ointment, soft extract

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of cicuta, Lotions of Lead-water & Laudanum, bread & milk poultice,
an ointment compos'd of Laudanum & Lard or Oil, ^{or} Tar ointment are
all useful applications. Spirits of Turpentine or Balsam copaiva
may be taken internally, diet & exercise attended to. — —

Diseases of the **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.**

I shall first treat of the affections of the Stomach, second of those
of the Intestines. I have already notice'd the great importance of
the stomach: the first of its diseases I shall mention is the

Gastritis.

Inflammation of the Stomach is said to be Phlegmonous or Erys-
=ipelatous. The latter is commonly produc'd by active poisons. The
Phlegmonous inflammation may be excited by the ordinary causes
of Phlegmasia, as exposure to cold, cold drinks, external violence,
repell'd Gout, ^{Erysipelas} Peritonitis &c. &c.

* The pulse is small quick & corded, the skin, hot & dry. — The disease runs on rapidly

* Or by rigidity of the muscles.

* Next to Resolution, Gangrene is the most common termination of Peritonitis. —

Leeches are best — over epigastrium
 & periumbilical

Gastritis is ushered in by a sensation of acute pain at the Scro-
 -bicus cordis, soreness ^{to the touch} ^{looseness of internal parts}, frequent vomiting, ^{great irritability} prostration
 of power, ^{great efforts} & wild eye, suffused ^{fainting} countenance, & ^{cold extremities} delirious symp-
 -toms, denote Gangrene of the stomach. There are also many elusive
 symptoms, as inflammation of the groin, of the great toe, ^{pu} pudendum
 &c. Sometimes the disease assumes all the Hydrophobic symptoms,
 as aversion to cold water, intolerance of sight, great nervous affec-
 -tion &c. The disease may exist without any of the most common symp-
 -toms: Stahl & Dehaen noticed this circumstance. - - The appear-
 -ances on dissection, as stated by Bailey, are thickness of the in-
 -flamed part, enlargement of the vessels, stellated streaks, blushes
 of inflammation, effusion of coagulable lymph &c. The disease
 may be confounded with Enteritis or Peritonitis. - The symptoms
 denoting gangrene, are unfavourable, & absence of them is a fa-
 -vourable sign. In persons who have been hung, the stomach is
 commonly much inflamed. ~ ~ ~

“Treatment.” ~ ~ ~ In this disease, we must deplete freely. Of the
 efficacy of bleeding, there is no doubt: 3xx or 3xxx of blood may be
 taken at once, & the operation perhaps be repeated. The disease then
 assumes a more open & manageable appearance. - Next, topi-
 -cal bleeding by cups is to be resorted to, & followed by a Blister over

* *Carb. amaria*

the Abdomen. Lime-water & milk are very useful. The Effervescent draught is of great service. The warm bath is sometimes used. As soon as the stomach will admit, we resort to purgatives; the best of which is Calomel alone or combined with Opium. If this be rejected, Epsom salts are to be used. It has been recommended to pour down demulcent drinks: but the practice is pernicious. The mild articles as toast & water, barley-water, balm-tea, & above all, Seltzer water may be allowed. As the case advances, we must rely principally on *Sp. S. S.*

Poisons.

There is another kind of Gastritis, produced by swallowing morbid articles or poisons. The chief of these are Narcotic & corrosive poisons. Of the Narcotics, Opium is the most common poison. It may be taken accidentally or intentionally in large quantities. The first object is to induce vomiting: for this purpose, Emetics are to be given. Tartarizd Antimony or Ipecacuanha will mostly answer. White Vitriol is commonly preferred: but it has little effect. Sometimes no emetic will operate: in that case, draughts of warm water are to be given.

cold applied to lower extremities
 emitting

+ an increase of it

* And uneasiness in Respiration. —

+ vegetable acids + of prussic acid —
 ammonia is certain if directly given

A Tobacco ^{cathartism} ~~latter~~ should be laid over the Epigastrium. Tickling the Fauces with a feather is also useful. Enemata of Tartariz'd Antimony sometimes succeed. * When every other remedy fails, the contents of the stomach should be pumped out.

But it sometimes happens, when the stomach has been entirely evacuated, that the effects of the poison remain, & apoplectic symptoms occur; here moving about is necessary. Even castigation is sometimes demanded. * Coffee should be taken largely. carbonate of ammonia is also very good. * The Vegetable acids are of immense utility.

When a patient is affected with inflammatory fever, in consequence of taking Opium, the case is marked by great determination to the head. * This is to be treated as such fevers from other causes: only Stimulants are sooner to be given. The stomach is to be evacuated & cordials immediately exhibited. -- Digitalis, Tobacco, Cherry-Laurel &c occasion much the same effects as Opium. Ether, Brandy, volatile alkali, or Spirits of Turpentine, are in this case the best stimulants. Beddoes thinks that Opium is a good counteragent for Digitalis. - +

Liquor. -- The effects of strong drink are exceedingly alarming. There is commonly great determination to the head, which is indicated by flushed countenance, bloated cheeks, wild eyes, ^{foaming of the lips} stertorous breathing, & many other apoplectic symptoms. The

x can be administered the poison remedy

* How far Opium is useful is doubtful: it is said to counteract the effects of Opium.

x an aperient - jergin or resin

* Two or three days commonly intervene.

* The bowels are obstinately costive. * To such an extent that the patient loses the power of his limbs.

* Which frequently proves the precursor of a series of alarming convulsions.

practice here is nearly the same as that for Opium. We must first endeavour to excite vomiting: then administer acidulating drinks, with the free use of coffee.* Cold applications to the head, are useful. Throwing or pumping cold water on the patient, is extremely beneficial. If apoplectic symptoms run high, we must bleed freely, & apply cups to the head. If fever ensues, we must treat it as that caused by Opium. There is commonly an exclusive inflammation: depletion therefore is not to be carried too far. +

Mania a Potu.

Mania a Potu, is usually met with in habitual confirmed drunkards. It makes its appearance after the withdrawal of the accustomed liquor.* It is commonly ushered in with the following symptoms: the eyes are red & rolling, the face is ^{gastric} flushed, the carotid pulsate strongly, with head-ache, hot skin, ^{strong full pulse} dry tongue &c. Early in the disease there is much gastric disorder, as nausea & vomiting.* As the disease advances, there are nervous tremours & muscular relaxation.* Sometimes there is immense strength: this however, does not continue long, but is succeeded by lassitude.* The mind is now disturbed & harassed, with frightful hallucinations.

* Sometimes, with Scirrhus, tuberculi or ulcers: some-
times there are effusions of serum or extravasations.

* The appearances of the Pulse are deceptive.

* Freely given at short intervals.

* But to be effectual the dose must be large

* Without which a cure is seldom effected.

* And cups and blisters applied to the head with utility.

* The remedies in every stage are of a cordial nature.

* Wine, spices, rich soups, Jockers, with Cayenne pepper &c

* This is the plan of treating Mania a Potu I have
found most effectual.

Dissections show an inflamed stomach & diseased Liver. The brain too is commonly inflamed. The Thoracic contents are sometimes affected. Water is often effused into the Pericardium &c.

Treatment. Much difference of opinion prevails as to the treatment of this disease.* Depleting measures are injurious. We should first give cordials, as the Saline mixture with Opium or hot Toddy.* The patient should be placed in a dark room. When cordials take no effect, an emetic is of immense service.* We then recur to the Opium & Brandy treatment. This generally induces composure.* In some plethoric cases, moderate bleeding is necessary. When the case becomes Typhoid, Opium, Camphor, Volatile alkali, Musk-julep, Tincture of Asaetida, Hops & brandy are the proper remedies. The Diet should be rich, as Jelly &c.* We should continue our remedies after convalescence. - To relieve morbid vigilance, tincture of Hops, succeeds very well.* - of late, the Emetic practice has excited a great degree of attention. It was introduced by Dr. Klapp, of this city: but it commonly is injurious.

Mineral or corrosive Poisons.

Much has been written on these poisons. The treatment for

* Of these the very best are Tartaric Antimony & Ipecac combined. White Vitriol is commonly preferred, but I think it inferior to the above combination. Where no emetic will operate, distending the stomach with water, tobacco cataplasms, tickling the fauces with a feather &c are to be tried. When all other remedies fail we must pump out the contents of the stomach by a Catheter.

* Diarrhoea, tumid abdomen. * Cold skin, difficult respiration, cold sweats, strangury, convulsions

* Exhibited largely it allays pain & acts on the bowels, - chemically it acts on the Copper & changes its properties.

* And afterwards induces severe purging and dysenteric symptoms.

* With other symptoms of Mania a Potu.

* It must however be given soon and very freely.

them is nearly the same as that for Narcotic poisons. Emetics are always demanded.* - Great confidence is placed in certain Antidotes. - This subject has been much investigated in Europe.

Mercurial preparations. - of these the most frequent poison is Corrosive Sublimate. This & other mercurial preparations cause a metallic taste in the mouth, ^{most sulphur, burning} constriction of the throat, ^{anxiety} pain in the stomach, anxiety, nausea & vomiting of a dark matter, debility, diminution of pulse, cramps, spasms, vertigo, &c. The antidote for it is Albumen: either the white of Eggs, or new milk. The same answers for all the preparations of Tin. ^{live} - If these means fail, we manage the case on general principles.

Copper. - This & its preparations produce the metallic taste, ^{excretions} & Tyrosis. The antidote is sugar or any saccharine matter.*

Nitrate of Silver. - This is treated by Muriate of Soda or common salt. ^{in solution}

Lead. Sugar of Lead is the most common of these poisons. It causes a sweetish astringent ^{metallic} taste.* Sulphate of Soda or Magnesia is its Antidote. - The same answers for Barytes & its preparations.

Antimonial preparations. - These produce vehement vomiting & debility.* Any vegetable infusion is the Antidote, as bark, green tea &c. ^{cramps}

Mineral acids. - These produce an intensity of heat in the stomach &c. calcined Magnesia is the Antidote for any of them.*

- * And which continues, for some length of time.
- * As regards Nitre the sufferings from it are most excruciating. The treatment after purging is to give demulcent drinks freely: venesection is also necessary.
- * And all the means used to calm irritation.
- * Difficulty deglutition, delirium, perverted vision, cold sweats, hiccup, spasm &c. by mouth & rectum.
- * Lately it has been ascertained by Mr. Thume that Magnesia is the antidote for Arsenic: his recipe is as follows:
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| R. Carb. Magnes. ʒj | Sph. Lavend. Comp. ʒij |
| Aq. Distillat. ʒxx. | Sacchar. Alb. ʒss. |
| Tinct. Op. Vinos. ʒij | Dose is a table spoonful. |
- * Drawing sensation, furred tongue, fetid breath, chilliness, languor, paleness, irregular & disturbed sleep.
- * With dullness, dejection of spirits, or confirmed hypochondriacism.
- * The case henceforward assumes a new aspect: the vascular system is affected, hectic fever with all its symptoms comes on; as irritated pulse, flushed cheeks, burnings, clean tongue, turbid urine &c.

Alkalies. - These create a peculiar acrid taste. ^{caustic} Their antidote is Acetic acid. --- For Bismuth, Zinc, ^{Nitric Phosphorus} Arsenic, Muriate of Ammonia & no antidotes have yet been discovered. For Arsenic, Bertrand pretended Charcoal was an antidote: but this was found to be an imposition. -- In these poisons, after vomiting, we should pour down demulcent drinks: blood should also be drawn & a blister put over the abdomen. There is sometimes an intense burning at the pit of the stomach, strangury, &c. I would here use Turpentine & employ external Rubefacients.

Dyspepsia.

Indigestion, is a disease of ordinary occurrence. It is attended with nausea, ^{occasional} vomiting, gastrodynia, ^{cardialgia, palpitations} pyrosis, small pulse, acrid eructations, anorexia, flatulence, constipation &c. The appetite is vitiated; the mind is sometimes affected. We occasionally meet with particular symptoms: as acute pain in the ^{Breast} side or head, perverted vision &c. Vertigo, ^{tingling & aching} headache, palpitations &c. are common attendants.

The causes, are improper indulgence in eating or drinking; the habitual taking of certain medicines &c. Opium may produce it.

The bowels now give way, & the disease is sometimes extended to the Lungs.

- * Application to business within doors, grief, vexation, —
- * With relaxation, flabbiness, chronic inflammation, scirrhusity &c
- * The disease has its origin in nervous irritation, followed by inflammation.

* To prepare the way for our other remedies.

* In some cases, the emetic is to be repeated more than once.

* All the saline & drastic articles are to be avoided.

* It is one of the most certain & mildest of all laxatives.

+ *aloes assafœtida opop.* *aloes sennæ*

* With the addition of some Aromatic, so as to be more agreeable to the stomach.

* With a small Portion of Sugar three or four times a day.

* Its tincture sometimes answers a better purpose. The Mur-riated tincture of Iron is also given with advantage, in the dose of twelve or fifteen drops. *also oxide of Zinc* —

Chewing Tobacco is a fruitful source of it. Many Saline preparations also produce it: particularly Nitre. Inadent or sedentary habits, intense study,* exposure to cold, &c may also be productive of it. On dissection, the stomach is mostly affected.* In that kind, which happens to drunkards, the stomach appears very smooth.*

Treatment...... The first object in this disease is to evacuate the stomach by vomiting: for this purpose Ipecacuanha or Taster Emetic should be preferred.* Mild laxatives are next to be given: Rhubarb is pretty good. Its virtues are increased by combining it with Magnesia ^{or Castile soap}. A combination of Lac Sulphuris & Magnesia in equal proportions is still better.* Prepared chalk or Oyster-shells are useful. Many kinds of pills are also used. Lee's pills are the best. Next we give Tonics. The vegetable bitters are much used: as Gentian, columbo, Quassia, Hop &c. Peruvian bark is perhaps the best: it may be given ^{in tincture} in decoction or infusion.* The Hop is well suited to the case of drunkards. - The Mineral tonics however are the best: above all the preparations of Iron. The Simple Rust of Iron may be given in doses of 10 or 15 grs.* Chalybeate Wine is much used: It is made in the following way:

Rubig. Ferr. ʒij	} I prefer the Sulphate of Iron or Sal. Martis. The phosphate of Iron has also been used.*
Rad. Gent. & Cort. Aurant. aa ʒj.	
Post-Wine 2tj.	

Dose, half a wineglassful three or four times a day

* To remove the cause of the complaint.

* Each of the Alkalies will answer very well.

* The following is also an excellent formula:

℞ Potas. caustic. ℥ss	} The Dose is the same as that of the former.
Calc. Magnes. ℥ij	
Aq. Menth. ℥ij	
Aq. commun. ℥vj	

† This medicine is to be taken directly after each meal. The Sal acetis has lately been introduced. Chewing a few Almonds is also serviceable. Acids sometimes relieve the complaint. Vinegar, lime juice steeped in spirits full of brown

Symptomatic affections of Dyspepsia.

Cardialgia or Heartburn. - This is owing to a morbid acidity in the stomach. Here it will not always answer to exhibit Emetics.* Lime-water & milk are very good for it. The alkalis & absorbent earths are also much used. Magnesia is an excellent remedy.* The best preparation is made in the following way:

carb. Potash, ^{or Soda} P. l. Arab. "	} The dose is a tablespoonful occasionally.*
P. Sach. alb. & Spts. Lav. comp. aa ℥j.	
Tinct. Cpi. qtt. xxx.	
Aqua Ziv. oro.	

The Volatile alkali is also very good. It is commonly used in the following manner:

Aqua Ammon. ℥j.	Magnes. aa ℥ij.	} The dose is the same as the former.
Aq. Cinnam. ℥j.	Aq. Commun. ℥vj.	

Liq. has succeeded, when all other remedies have failed. It should be made in the following manner:

Hickory ashes 2℥j.	} The dose is a wineglassful occasionally.†
clean Soot - 1 teaspfl.	
Boil. water Gall. j.	

+ two cases in particular
 + tepid water acts by relaxation, that by stimulation

+ infusion of bark -

* And I have reason to believe it is deserving of confidence. + also flatulence sometimes arises from it if given after meals fill any -

* And hence those who drink water in excess are liable to it.

* And also by evacuating its contents.

* It is recommended particularly by Cullen. -

Gastrodynia, or Spasms. - These are often violent. The remedies are Opium, ^{or Anis. myodora} Ether, ^{or Anis. myodora} Musk, Spts. of Turpentine &c. Opium is the best. ^{new} Milk sometimes succeeds very well. * Distending the stomach with warm water often gives relief. Hot water is the best. To prevent a recurrence, great advantage is derived from Hierapicra, ^{Elig. for spasmatics} Warner's Cordial, ^{Vol. tinct. Quia} Spts. of Turpentine &c. Sub-nitrate of Bismuth is in great vogue. * If the spasms are violent, a blister may be applied.

Pyrosis or Waterbrash. - This is a common disease in cold countries, as Iceland, Norway, Sweden, & the north of Scotland, on account of their eating smoked or salted meats, according to Linnæus. A penurious mode of living may produce it. Here it commonly arises from inordinate eating. It sometimes arises from no obvious cause. Distention of the stomach may also bring it on. * It consists in an extensive discharge of something like saliva. * Emetics afford relief by changing the morbid condition of the stomach. * All the antacids, as chalk &c. are also used. Much confidence is placed in opium. * Sugar of Lead, Oil of Amber, ^{or Spts. of Turpentine} Sub-nitrate of Bismuth &c. have also been used. *

Palpitations. - These may proceed from Aneurism, Hydrothorax, enlargement of the pancreas, schirrosity of the stomach, disease of the pericardium &c. It seems very often to depend on a nervous

* Where it is owing to disorganizations of the heart
 & pericardial sac -

& sometimes to indigestion, here given, but seldom

* Then Antacids & perhaps a detraction of blood. ~~spasmodic~~

salaries, or kind of in nursing -

& perhaps also -

* Spasms, fetid breath loss of appetite &c. This may
 be induced suddenly.

* Cordial drinks nourishment should be allowed. If
 evidence of inflammation exists, we are to subject the
 patient to precisely the same course as was re-
 commended for that form.

* Tenderness of the Epigastrium. * Suffused cheeks, parched
 skin, pallor complexion, pain in the side, depression of
 strength.

sympathy from the stomach. Burns says the pulse corresponds with the palpitations.* The remedies are Antacids, as alkalies &c. Antispasmodics are also used, as Opium, Ether, musk, Hoffmann's anodyne liquor, Oil of Amber &c. -- Nervous headache also sometimes occurs: it is best managed by Emetics.*

In chronic Dyspepsia, the Gastric juice & Bile of the Ox are sometimes employed. Mercury in form of Blue pill is an excellent remedy: from three to 5 grs. may be given every night. ^{Abernethy} In an alterative course of Mercury is to be pursued: there is no need of salivation.

Dyspepsia proceeding from drunkenness is marked by flatulence, acrid eructations, nausea, vomiting &c. It is to be managed by Opium, spirituous liquors &c. In confirmed drunkards the vomiting is to be subdued, then Opium, volatile alkali, musk, garlic, or Asa fetida may be given.* For a permanent cure the drunken habit must be abandoned. --

Chronic Inflammation of the Stomach. This is sometimes an attendant on Dyspepsia. It is mostly met with in drunkards. It is common however in people of regular habits. It causes heat & pain in the stomach, a hard, quick & corded pulse, hectic fever, dry cough, emaciation &c. It is connected with pulmonary complaints. It often also proceeds from worms. --

* Broussais recommends topical bleeding by leeches. An epispastic over the epigastrium should not be neglected.

* If the glandular system is affected, it will be necessary to urge it to Salivation. - *

* Being disgusted with this the patient may take weak black tea? * Every variety of Soup is pernicious. Little vegetable matter should be allowed. - Let the patient eat ^{little} frequently. Do not permit him to mix his food. Do not allow him to drink ^{much} after meals. Allow no exercise after eating. * Frictions with salt or pepper over the affected part are serviceable. Exercise is also of importance. ~~guard against cold feet~~

* Each of which is a distinct species.

* It has been considered the same; by closely inspecting the two however a material difference will be perceived.

* Two hundred are recorded to have come away from a child in the course of a week.

* Sometimes existing to an extent almost incredible.

* Having a tail twice this length and a proboscis.

* And has never been accurately described.

* Its common length is from ten to two hundred feet.

* Call'd *Tenia Oculis Marginalibus* and *Tenia Oculis Superficialibus*.

* By Joseph Brerret they are denominated *Tenia Cucurbitina* and *Tenia Lata*.

* Of this fact there cannot be any doubt.

* And which is thought to serve as a nidus for them.

The *Lumbricoides* resemble the common Earthworm.* Their residence is chiefly in the Duodenum, Jejunum & Ileum. They are seldom found in the stomach or large intestines. They are confined to the length of ten ^{or 12} inches. ^{& are cylindrical} They exist often in great numbers.* --

Ascarides. -- These are very diminutive. They are about half an inch long. They are call'd also Thread-worm. They commonly occupy the stomach or Rectum. They are by far the most numerous.* --

Trichuris. -- This worm is about two inches long.* It is of rare occurrence. It resides principally in the Ileum. -- -- -- Of the Flatworms, the only species is the *Tenia* or Tape-worm. This is a very long worm.* By some writers, it is divided into two species: both of which reside in the small intestines. Two other species are also described.* -- --

The origin of worms is very curious. Where there is emaciation & debility, we suspect their presence. Children from the first to the fifth year, are the most liable to worms.* Why this is the case is very curious. It has been attributed to the quantity of mucus which exists in the stomach at that time.* -- -- -- Whence come the rudiments of worms is uncertain. Some think they are taken in with the food: but this is confuted at once by the fact, that they are not found in other animals, & that they have been found in unborn fetuses. -- Others attribute them to fortuitous generation. Many circumstances lend

146 * Dr. Barry discovered a spring near Cork, in Ireland,
filled completely with Ascarides. — (2nd vol. Dublin Transactions)

* I have again and again witnessed the presence of disease
produced or kept up by worms.

* The exacerbations are attended with dull drowsiness and
the remissions with morbid vigilance.

* There is fever, pain in the bowels & pit of the stomach: the head is
affected, the eyes are ^{pupils dilated} mild; the cheeks ^{are congested} flushed, the forehead glazed,
& in some cases, there is aphonia. Dr. Butler however denies
these facts. * A thick unmeaning expression. —

* And has a disposition to spasmodic contractions.

* If the first dose does not answer, it should be repeated.

* This may be given in powder or decoction. The apothecaries in
this city use a powder prepared in the following way:

Spigel. Mastrand. ℥ij Sol. Sabin. ℥ss.

Sol. Senna ℥ij Man. opt. ℥ij M.

The Rubigo Ferri is also used.

support to the doctrine that they are generated from without. ^{* 142}
It has been disputed whether or no worms are injurious. Some think
them perfectly innocent; that they perform the office of scavengers. But
they certainly are very injurious. ^{*} Cases are recorded of their having pro-
duced Epilepsy, Chorea, ^{Stomach} Apoplexy, & a whole list of diseases, besides the Pe-
= ^{pleurisy, dysentery} = ^{Mania, Hydrocephalus, Ophthalmia, Paralysis, &c.} =
= ^{Verminosa}. This has regular ^{intermissions}. The voice is materially
altered. ^{*} The case in short very much resembles Hydrocephalus.

Lumbricoides. -- Here emaciation & debility commonly occur: sometimes this is not the case. -- There is intestinal irritation, pain in
the belly, alternation of Diarrhoea & costiveness, ^{glabrous, furred tongue} varied & depraved ap-
= ^{petite} =, fetid breath, pale complexion, swelling of the lips, watery mouth
enlargement of the nostrils, ^{lipid circle, rigid & eye} dilatation of the pupils, ^{*} tumidity of the
abdomen &c. at night, ^{the sleep is disturbed} During the day, the patient has a ^{dry} cough, ^{his dog} picks
his nose &c. Sometimes none of these symptoms are present.

Treatment. -- The most efficacious remedy here is calomel: it
should be given at night & work'd off in the morning by castor oil.
Several Drastics, as ^{Rhubarb} Jalap, Scammony, gamboge, collycinth, aloes,
&c are also used. The best remedies are the Spigel. Marilandica*,
Mel. Acedar., Chenopod. Anthelmintic., Hellebor. Fetid. & Geoffr.
Inerm. -- Ipts. of Turpentine & common salt are also used.

Ascarides. -- These are distinguished by the itching at the
Anus, together with the signs of other worms. The most certain sign

* It has been a good deal prescribed by me with various compounds. * Exhibited in the ordinary way Aloe, will sometimes cure the complaint.

* Why it should be so cannot be conceived. — In giving it, \mathfrak{zj} of the powder is to be dissolved in a pint of Spirit, the dose of which is a tablespoon full —

* The last I have prescribed with unequivocal advantage.

* The whole nervous system becomes deranged.

* This may be given in solution in the dose of $\mathfrak{gr}\mathfrak{ss}$ —

is the discharge of them entangled in the Faeces. -- balomed with some drastic is the best remedy. * The Aloetic preparations have proved ^{occasionally} serviceable. * Of these the Kiera Piera is the most powerful & efficacious. * After all they are most successfully managed by injections. Aloe & Milk are the best of these. Olive oil, ^{Juice of} Tansy, Rue, Wormwood, Sulphur, ^{Gamboge, Asafetida} mercurial ointment or common salt, answer the purpose very well. * After these we give any active purgative to destroy & discharge the worms. -

Trichures. -- No peculiar symptoms characterize these worms. They are managed for the most part as the other worms.

Tania. -- This is attended by a gnawing or burning at the pit of the stomach, ^{melancholia} emaciation, enormous appetite, distension of the Abdomen, livid complexion, wild eyes, dilated or contracted pupil &c: the head is affected with pain or vertigo. * There are also some anomalous symptoms, as extreme tension of the nose &c. A discharge in the Faeces resembling gourd seeds is a very certain sign of the existence of Tania. -- The Mercurial preparations are tried with success: those used are balomed, Ethiops Mineral & corrosive Sublimate. * They are however very fallacious. The Drastic purgatives have been much used: as Jalap, Scammony, Colocynthis, & above all, Gamboge. The Male Fern, Dichos Pulcrum, Tin

* A combination of Ag. Ammon. & Turpentine has lately been recommended.

* To remove this becomes one of our first duties.

* In small doses and where it lingers in the bowels, work is off by Castor oil or Epsom salts.

* So decisive is the loss of blood that it is not uncommon for the patient to have a stool before the arm is tied up.

* It is not noted by Cullen, Thomas or any other of the systematic writers.

filings, &c are also used. Sulphur, the Blue & White Vitrol, ^{Sal. ammoniac} Arsenic, castor oil &c have been recommended. The Spt. of Turpentine is very efficacious: it should be given in the dose of from $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ every morning. - We must endeavour to prevent the reproduction of worms. To do this we restore vigour to the stomach & bowels, by giving Lime-water, the bitter tonics, preparations of Iron &c: the Rust of Iron is one of the best. Common salt is also given with great success.

Enteritis.

I have said nearly ^{all} I wish to say on this disease when on Gastritis. - The two diseases are nearly alike. The pulse here is hard & ^{small & feeble} corded. There is great necessity to open the bowels. Constipation is a common attendant. We resort in the early stages to Enemata. I am partial also to the use of purgatives: Calomel may be used. But by far the most efficacious remedy is Bleeding. -

Peritonitis.

Inflammation of the Peritoneum is closely allied to the preceding disease. It is of a much more insidious character. It is little understood.

* Sometimes terminating speedily, while in other instances it remains for a day or two.

* There is also extreme thirst & dryness of the Fauces.

* And tenderness is complained of over the whole belly.

* Cases have come under my own observation, which were without Pain.

* As blood, urine, bile &c into the Peritoneal cavity.

+ As by sleeping in a damp room, wearing damp clothes &c.

* These affections have so many points of resemblance that it requires some nicety of discrimination to distinguish them.

It commences ^{rigorous} with pain in the limbs & back, followed by a fever with ¹⁵³chills & blushes. The continuation of its cold stage is various.* The pulse is small, quick, corded & deceiving. When reaction takes place, we have ^{head}headache, pain &c. Nausea & vomiting ensue. The bowels are commonly costive.* From the beginning there is heat & pain in the abdomen, which by pressure is increased. The pulse is raised to a hundred & twenty or thirty in a minute. The tongue is furred; there is thirst, depression of strength, &c. ^{expression of distress} As the case advances, all the symptoms are aggravated; especially the pain & tenderness of the belly, which in twenty-four hours increase to such a degree, that the patient can hardly bear the weight of the bed-clothes, draws up his knees, & lays on his back. Sometimes the pain all at once disappears: this is very insidious. --- In the last stage, the belly becomes swelled & hard, there is a subsidence of pain, sinking of pulse, vomiting of dark matter, cold sweats, collapsed countenance, difficult respiration &c. These generally conclude the disease. In some cases, all these symptoms are entirely absent.*

The causes are such as excite the Phlegmasia in general: cold is the most prolific source.† The disease is also caused by the effusion of fluids. Active violence also induces it. It is said to prevail as an Epidemic. It is also produced secondarily by some other diseases, as Typhlitis, Metastasis &c. --- It may be confounded with Gastritis, Colic or Enteritis.* In this disease however, the patient lies constantly on his

- * Even where purulent matter is form'd.
- * While the reverse happens as regards the abdominal contents.
- * But this does not prove that there has been no inflammation.
- * Being seldom or never very active or strong.
- * Though it will not exterminate it.
- * So that 8 or 10 oz. of blood may be drawn away.
- * The latter is a rule to be observ'd under all circumstances.
- * By one practitioner only, Dr. Abercrombie, have they been actually tried.

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back: the pain is more steady than in colic & more pungent than in Enteritis. There is likewise no inclination to go to stool, & though the bowels be fully opened, no relief is afforded.

Dissections show inflammation, extravasation & effusion of blood, sanies or pus. Gangrene is common: ulceration never happens. Some writers say that the part lining the abdomen does not extend the inflammation. Sometimes, it is said, there is no redness in the inflamed membrane itself.*

Treatment. There is much dispute about this. Some recommend Opium: others deny its utility. The London schools prefer it; among them was Fordyce. - My plan in the early stage is to push the lancet as far as I can. The pulse is not to be regarded, nor is debility to be minded. I generally draw 25 or 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ of blood & repeat it if necessary. This will not uniformly cure the disease, but it will keep it under.* Local bleeding by leeches is exceedingly effectual, & should never be omitted: the detraction should be large*. of Blisters much has been said: they are beneficial when well-timed. I would precede them by ^{wafers} fomentations & bold applications to the abdomen are recommended; this is only theory.* - We should keep the bowels in a soluble state: for this purpose, Eternata are to be given. I suspect purgatives have been too much overlooked. It is my practice to open the bowels. - If these means prove unavailing, we

* Drawing out blood from the inflamed membrane, and fixing it on the surface.

* Attended by symptoms of incipient Gangrene.

* It is often but too indistinctly marked.

* Here we endeavour to induce reaction.

* Which is perfectly distinct from that of flatulence or torment.

* With an expression of languor & distress

* With occasional exacerbations, particularly in the evening.

* It is worthy of remark that certain tissues when gradually inflamed in this manner, will suffer extremely without the ordinary manifestations of disease.

* Sallow complexion, suffused face, distressed countenance.

* Operating on a debilitated frame, or one cold and phlegmatic.

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next endeavour to excite perspiration: it operates by a centrifugal force.
er.* To induce it, Dover's powder is to be given, aided by the vapour
bath. — We next have the sinking condition: here combinations
of Opium & calomel are very good; though Spts. of Turpentine is much
better. — The disease is increased by all adventitious causes.* It
sometimes assumes the Typhoid type.* — Gangrene is its most com-
mon & fatal termination. It may also end in resolution, effusion &c.
It very often terminates in Chronic Peritonitis.

Chronic Peritonitis.

In Chronic Peritonitis, there is at first soreness of the abdomen; the
pulse is accelerated, the tongue is fur'd in the morning: thirst is
complained of, though no fever exists, the face is pale &c. After this
there is an increase of pain, ^{anorexia, nausea} constipation, fever &c. — In other per-
sons, it is different.* Morgagni & others say that the Pleura has been
destroy'd by suppuration, without the sense of any pain. The same
happens in this disease. — As the case advances there is hec-
tic fever, intumescence of the abdomen &c. The chronic state is owing
to an imperfect cure, commonly. The other species is produced by such
causes as produce the acute form: it is particularly met with in the
poorer classes. — Here dissection shows an exudation of coagulable

* No matter where the disease is situated, we have much difficulty in producing the right action of the vessels.

* And the whole antiphlogistic plan very strictly pursued.

* And this is probably true, where from long action, dis-
-organizations have taken place.

* Than a Salivant and therefore it should be very gradually insinuated.

* Constipated bowels, & a spasmodic tendency.

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lymph, a thickening of the membrane itself, a granulated or tuberculated surface, hydatids attach'd, an adventitious membrane form'd, the intestines agglutinated, dropsical effusions &c.

Treatment. The chronic form may be view'd as a relapse. The case is very embarrassing*. All that can be done is to treat it as the acute form. When suspected, we should endeavour to prevent it by ^{moderate} bleeding, purging ^{rest} &c.* The other form I have never seen. The French writers pronounce it incurable*. Purging, bleeding, low diet, blistering &c are the best remedies in the beginning. I would next give Opium, Specac. & balanel in small doses. If there be a tendency to dropsy, we give diuretics. We give the mercury rather as an alterative.*

Colica.

Colic is defin'd, a painful distension of the lower region of the belly, accompanied with a twisting at the navel, nausea & vomiting*.

The nosological writers divide it into many kinds: the most common are the Flatulent, Bilious & Colica Pictorum.

The Flatulent may be known by the wind ^{flatus} &c. & the cause producing it. It is excited by indigestible food, as cabbage, ^{by constipation} &c. It consists in spasms of some part of the alimentary canal, the

- * The pain has been considered to depend on a spasmodic contraction.
- * Followed by a mitigation of pain, & cessation of vomiting.
- The bowels continuing constive, the pain subsiding, with a low ^{tendency to faint, frequent vomiting,} pulse, cold sweat, tumid abdomen, lank countenance & dense gangrene.
- * Tristing & intussusceptions, contractions & dilatations of the intestine.

- * The following is the best formula: Sugar ℥j. Water ℥ij Ether ℥ss.
- * Which may depend on intussusception or inverted peristaltic motion. * Hunter recommends emetics: but the vomiting commonly forbids their use. I suspect opiate injections are better.
- * Bilious colic is endemial to many countries, especially to the South.
- I seek more of Semina. Vomiting.*

* By this we at least obviate the subsequent inflammation.

- * It will be right however to try it.
- * As an auxiliary remedy, we resort to the warm bath: it occasionally affords entire relief and should not be omitted.

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stomach or intestines, producing inflammation*. Where wind & feces
are discharg'd, it is favourable. Dissections show inflation of wind,
inflammation of the bowels &c. — — In the cure of Flatulent colic
from indigestible food, we unload the stomach by giving warm
water or tea. We next administer ^{or op. emetic} cordials, as warm toddy, ether,
Hoffman's anodyne liquor, ^{Sing. brandy or ginger} turpentine, mint & above all lauda-
num. — When induced by cold, we apply warmth to the surface,
to the feet, stomach & abdomen. After the pain is removed, we open
the bowels. In Pleus, we proceed in the same way*. — —

Bilious colic. * This commonly proceeds from the same cause
as produce our Autumnal fevers. The pain is excruciating about
the navel. The eyes are sometimes affected: deprav'd vision is
common: even blindness has been known to happen.

Treatment. — — Bleeding is here imperiously demanded: it should
precede all other remedies: this alone sometimes arrests the dis-
ease. Twenty ounces may be taken away at a time & repeated
if necessary*. We should next open the bowels: to accomplish this,
cathartics are demanded; but the stomach is commonly so irrita-
ble, that it will not bear them. Here we must first tranquilize
it: for this purpose, Opium is commonly given; but the stomach
will rarely bear it*. It answers better as injection*. If ^{the} ~~it~~ proceed un-
-availing, we again resort to bleeding. Afterwards we again give

* An injection of Uenna ^{or} Salap ^{is} another a better purpose.

* It should however be directed with care.

* Professor Horacell has given Emetics, as he says, with decided utility.

* Magnesia once relieved a patient of mine.

* When all other remedies fail, we interpose mercury: this seldom fails to effect a cure.

* As exposure to cold, acid drinks, unripe fruit, ^{flatulent & vegetable} accumulations of bile &c. But it mostly arises from Lead, and hence it prevails in countries where this article abounds.

* The abdomen becomes sore to the touch, & the intestines are thrown into spasmodic actions. The pain is sometimes translated to the bladder. ^{or rectum} Paralytic affections soon take place. The case often resembles Arthritis. The duration of the disease is various. The appearances on dissection resemble those of common Cholera.

* I would combine it, with Calomel as before. * Much more may be expected from Tobacco fumes. Blisters also are useful.

* The volatile tincture of Guaiac & Nitrate of Silver have also been greatly extolled. — The latter seems to have some claims to notice.